The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 135. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

FIRST EDITION.

THE TRAFFIC IN OFFICE.

Speaker Kerr's $450 Transaction.

He Denies Harney's Story in Relation to the Money.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day continued the investigation into the charge against Speaker Kerr. Mary T. Murray testified that she had resided on Capitol Hill since 1865, and kept boarders there. In December, 1865, Lawrence Harney hired a room at her house. In 1866 he also had a room there with his wife, and both took their meals there.

Mr. Danford raised a point as to how far the committee would go into this part of the matter, taking the ground that witness could not be contradicted on an immaterial or collateral question.

Mr. Elliott, counsel for Kerr, replied, taking the ground that it was competent to show by the antecedents of the witness that he was not a competent witness.

Mr. Blackburn said if Harney had deliberately sworn falsely as to his married life, the committee was entitled to know whether such was the fact.

Mr. Danford repeated his objection, and asked whether this committee was not bound by the same rules that a court would enforce, and whether witnesses would not be entitled to protection.

Mr. Blackburn said the committee was not bound by strict technical rules that govern courts. The question was as to the date of Harney's marriage, and if it could be shown that he had perjured himself it would impeach his credibility as a witness.

Mr. Elliott referred to the testimony taken on the 31st inst., in which Harney said he was married in July, 1867, to Annie Prior, and that he had no wife when he was here as Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. Elliott quoted Judge Story to show that if a witness does not testify correctly in relation to a fact about which he could not be mistaken, he is not entitled to credence.

Mr. Clymer also took the ground that it was competent to pursue the question so as to show the character of the man, for if Harney was not married at the time he boarded with Mrs. Murray, he lived in adulterous intercourse with a woman there.

Mr. Clymer asked this question of Mrs. Murray: Did you have any doubt whether the woman who lived with Harney at your house was his wife? Answer—I would not have boarded them if I had thought they were not married, and if I had found out they had deceived me I would have got rid of them. I kept a respectable boarding house, and would not have boarded a man and woman who were not married for one hundred dollars a day.

Corroborating Testimony.

A. P. Green was recalled, and contradicted Harney's testimony in several particulars, and said he did not believe Harney ever paid Speaker Kerr a cent of the money Green paid to Harney.

J. S. Moore testified to an interview with Harney in New York in regard to the anonymous letter sent to Kerr, when Harney said George Bliss was "crowding him," and that Bliss and Davenport wanted to make political capital out of the charge against Kerr, and that "they were both damned rascals and scoundrels." It appeared from Moore's testimony that Kerr, through the advice of friends, employed Sidney Webster to find out the writer of the anonymous letter, so as to have the writer prosecuted, it being thought that bringing of the matter before a Criminal Court would have the effect of punishing the conspirators.

Testimony of Otto Leissring.

Otto Leissring testified that in 1866 he came to Washington to procure an appointment as a Second Lieutenant in the army. He saw his member of Congress, Amasa Cobb, of Wisconsin, but that gentleman could do nothing for him. He was subsequently introduced to Hon. Meyer Strauss, who said if witness would entrust him with his papers he would see what he could do for him. A few days afterward he received the appointment, but did not pass the examining board, because of physical disability.

In reply to a question by Mr. Danforth, the witness said that money passed to Strauss through Oppenheim to pay necessary expenses, such as back hire, etc. The check was for three hundred dollars. Witness obtained his appointment before the money was paid to Strauss, but Strauss paid him back, not charging him anything for incidental expenses.

Statement by Speaker Kerr.

The Speaker came into the committee room quite feeble, and presented the following statement, which was read by Mr. Elliott:

"When I entered Congress in 1865 I understood that some kind of reorganization of the army was in progress, and that a considerable number of lieutenants were to be appointed in the same way. I did not understand that this was to be done under the provisions of any pre-existing law or of any department regulation authorized by such law, but that it was being done under some voluntary regulation made by the department. I did not understand that the appointment was a legal right vested in Representatives or a duty imposed upon him by law like the appointment of cadets to academies, but rather a privilege granted him by the War Department. I remember seeing in the public press some department order on the subject, the terms of which I do not remember well. I know I regarded the appointment as due to my district or State in preference to all others if application were made. I remember quite distinctly that I offered a recommendation to two of my constituents at different times in 1866, Col. Thos. J. Jackson, and another whose name I feel confident was Maj. Thos. Morrison, both of whom had rendered gallant services in the volunteer army. I am put in doubt as to the tender of the place to Morrison by the fact that he, as I learn through my law partner at home, thinks that the offer of the appointment was made to him in 1867, instead of 1866. If I am mistaken at all, it is only as to the name. I am clear in my recollection that I offered it to two ex-Federal soldiers, whom I regarded as worthy and competent. These gentlemen, however, both declined. I am not aware that any Democratic soldier ever applied to me for the place. I absolutely know that I held the appointment at the service of the people of my district or State, if any should apply, but none applied, not one of whom I have the slightest recollection. When the long session of Congress was well advanced, and the time for these appointments was passing away, I was called upon by Augustus P. Green, of New York. It is possible that he was first introduced by Hargous or Baker, but I have no recollection whatever of the fact. This only I know, that I did never under any circumstances or at any period of my life consciously know that man Harney. I never talked with him in my room. I never talked with him on any business matter whatever. He never paid or proposed to pay me one penny of money for any purpose in the world. His whole statement on the subject is utterly and wickedly false. It is simply impossible that I could have talked with him on a matter so fatally involving honor, official decency and personal safety, and not have retained a vivid recollection of the fact. But I was introduced in some way to Green, and my recollection is that the first interview we had was on one of the sofas in the hall of the House during a session of the House. I listened to his story, witnessed his anxiety to get back into the army, and admired the enthusiasm with which he spoke of his services in the volunteer army. He exhibited to me his testimonials. Those, I mean, filed by him early in the session. Whether he exhibited to me the originals of these papers or copies of them I do not distinctly remember, but I do remember that they were regarded by me as highly creditable to him. I also remember having said to him in substance that I admired his soldierly build and bearing, but said to him: You are comparatively a stranger to me. Most of these gentlemen whose recommendation you produce are strangers to me. If you can get some recommendations from persons in New York whom I know in person or by reputation I will feel inclined to consider your application favorably.' He answered affirmatively that he could, that he would return to New York and get them. He did go away. How long he was gone I do not know, but if I were to fix any time I would say it could hardly have been less than a week. He did return with several recommendations, should think not less than half a dozen, from persons of the kind I had indicated, who did recommend him both on personal grounds and as a soldier. I regarded those recommendations, together with others I had seen, as clearly placing him within the requirements of the law or regulation, and upon the whole case thus made I gave him the recommendation, saying to him at the same time that I had no application from home, and thought it quite safe to assume at that late day that there would be none. Mr. Green stated that I went with him to the War Department. My recollection is to the contrary, and that my intercourse with the department was conducted by letter. I feel quite clear in the impression that I required Green to go to the department and get the precise form of words that would meet the requirements of the department for me to endorse on this application, and that I did simply copy that form on the back of his application. It is possible, however, that in this I may be mistaken."

Mr. Kerr confirmed the statement of witness Moore in reference to the attempt to ascertain who the writer of the anonymous letter was, and stated positively that when he went to New York on ten days' leave of absence it was on account of his health, and had no connection with the Harney matter.

After cross-examination by various members the committee adjourned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1876.

SENATE.

Uniform Money.

During the morning hour Mr. SHERMAN called up his resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) opposed the resolution, and it was laid over.

A Disagreeing Conference.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and a new committee was appointed.

Legislative Appropriation.

The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill. The amendments of the Committee on Appropriations restoring the compensation of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Interior were agreed to. Other amendments of the committee restoring the salaries of employes in the General Land Office, Pension and Patent Offices were agreed to. An amendment appropriating $60,000 for the actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate suspected attempted frauds in the Pension Office was agreed to. All other amendments of the committee restoring salaries of employes in the Bureau of Education, Postoffice Department and Departments of Justice and Agriculture were agreed to; also amendments making appropriations for the Surveyors General and their clerks.

The Committee on Appropriations having reported in favor of striking out the second section of the bill, providing for a reduction of the salaries of clerks of the second, third and fourth class, and forbidding any officer or employe of the Government from giving or receiving any money, property or other thing of value for political purposes, and also in favor of striking out the provision in the third section, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations directing a reduction of ten per centum on the annual salaries of all officers of the customs service whose compensation exceeds $1,200 per annum, the amendments were agreed to, and those provisions were stricken out without debate.

All amendments proposed by the committee having been acted on, Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment providing that all powers of transfer and suspension of offices held by Supervisors of Internal Revenue shall hereafter be conferred on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and other powers of Supervisors shall hereafter be exercised by Collectors of Internal Revenue. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN also submitted an amendment providing that no reduction in the number of Internal Revenue Collector's districts shall take place on and after July 1st, 1876, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON submitted an amendment proposed by the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, providing that the appointments of the executive departments of the Government shall be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States of the United States, territories and District of Columbia, according to population, and the principle of the equal distribution of appointments as above provided for shall apply in making reductions of force in said departments.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment that all such appointments shall be made upon a careful and impartial examination of the candidates therefor by a board comprised of not less than five persons, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the most capable and worthy of the competitors so examined shall be selected for said offices.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) moved to lay Mr. Clayton's amendment on the table. A vote being taken, resulted yeas 13 and nays 22. No quorum voting, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Resolutions.

Mr. HOUSE, from the Committee on Elections, offered a resolution declaring T. W Bennett, the sitting Delegate from Idaho, not entitled to a seat. Ordered printed.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution establishing a money order office at every county seat; also reducing the members of the House of Representatives to 200.

Tariff Legislation.

A resolution offered by Mr. ADAMS on a previous Monday, to the effect that legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient, came up for consideration.

Mr. MORRISON moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. Agreed to—yeas 144, nays 91.

Resumption.

Mr. NEAL offered a bill to repeal the resumption act of January 14, 1875, and called the previous question on the bill.

Mr. KASSON raised the point of order that no notice of the bill had been given, and that, therefore, the bill was not in order.

The Speaker (Cox) decided that the point of order was well taken.

Mr. HARMAN appealed from the decision of the chair, and on motion of Mr. MORRISON the appeal was laid on the table—134 to 35.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1876.

THE sub-Judiciary Committee met this morning at ten o'clock, but through a misunderstanding about the hour of meeting neither Blaine nor Frye were present, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

THE House Appropriation Committee further considered the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to-day. All estimates are largely reduced wherever it is thought practicable. The estimates for life saving stations and repairs of light houses have not been reduced. The estimates for new buildings are stricken out.

THE CHICAGO MAYORALTY.

Diverse Opinions of the Circuit Court Judges.

CHICAGO, June 5.—In the Circuit Court this morning, five Judges sitting in banc, gave diverse opinions in the Mayoralty case of Colvin vs. Hoyne. The majority of the Judges—McAllister, Williams and Rogers—decide that since the City Council neglected to call an election for Mayor at the time when Mr. Colvin's term expired, and only at such a call is necessary to secure a valid election, that the votes cast for Hoyne for Mr. Hoyne are nugatory, and that Mr. Colvin holds his office until an election is duly called by the Council. Judges Farwell and Booth read dissenting opinions, in effect that the failure of the Council to perform its duty does not invalidate the votes cast, because the law is mandatory, and an election may legally be held, notwithstanding such dereliction on the part of Council.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.

A "Leading Man" of Mayfield, Ky., Confesses to Robbing the Mails.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—For several years depredations upon the mails have been committed near Mayfield, Ky., and a number of special agents have at different times unsuccessfully attempted to break them up. Two weeks ago Special Agent Foster was detailed to ferret out the matter, and this morning the mail messenger between the railroad depot and the post office at Mayfield, named Beaumont, who is also a leading man and the publisher of a newspaper, and a man entirely above suspicion, was arrested and confessed having robbed the mails. This is the second important detection and arrest of mail thieves made by Special Agent Foster. The former one was at Parson Ky., it is said more registered packages have been rifled at thesepoints than at any other in the West.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Three Herders Killed—The Redskins Determined to Fight.

OMAHA, June 5.—Three herders were killed by Indians twenty-five miles south of Sydney, this State, on Saturday.

A dispatch received at military headquarters, dated the 4th, says: A courier who arrived from Red Cloud this morning says Yellow Robe arrived at the agency six days ago from the hostile camp. Eighteen hundred and six lodges on Rosebud were about to leave for Powder river, below the point of the Crazy Horse fight. The Indians say they will fight, and have 3,000 warriors.

The Hargary Murder.

CALCUTTA, June 5.—Grosvenor's Mission arrived at Rangoon on Friday last. Grosvenor and Baber remained at Mandalay. The evidence shows clearly that Margary was murdered by Chinese imperial troops. It is expected that Lessetahee, the Chinese General, will be exonerated from complicity in the affair. The Chinese authorities await Grosvenor's report before carrying out the executions of those implicated.

SECOND EDITION

MR. BLAINE EXPLAINS.

The Partisan Character of the Investigation Exposed.

Scathing Rebuke to the Democratic Scandal-Mongers.

THOSE STOLEN LETTERS READ TO THE HOUSE.

A Dispatch Exculpating Mr. Blaine Suppressed.

Representative Knott Caught in a Falsehood.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In the House, to-day, Mr. Blaine (rising to a question of privilege) proceeded to address the House on the subject of the investigation into the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroad transactions, in which his name had become involved. He read the resolution offered by Mr. Tarbox on which the inquiry as to the connection of the Union Pacific Railroad with bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad was commenced. The author of that resolution had at the time disclaimed any particular allusion to him (Blaine), a disclaimer which he (Blaine) regarded at the time with some little credulity. It soon became entirely obvious that the resolution was solely and only aimed at him, and that the Union Pacific matter or any other incidentally connected was secondary, insignificant and unimportant, and he did not complain of that. He was ready to meet it. The gentleman on whom the statement and accusation rested (Mr. Harrison) had been the first man called, and had stated what he knew from rumor. Then Rollins, Morton, Millard and T. A. Scott were examined, and their testimony was complete and conclusive in disproof of his (Blaine's) having had anything whatever to do with the transaction. He had expected to have an early report from the committee, but it had been prolonged, and prolonged, and he had been somewhat surprised last week at being told that the committee would then turn to investigate the transactions of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on a newspaper report that there had been some effort on his part with a friend in Boston to procure for him some shares of that company (which effort had proved abortive.) He had asked the gentleman from Virginia, the chairman of the sub-committee (Hunton), under what authority he proposed to make that investigation, and had been told that the authority was a resolution offered by Mr. Luttrell on the 31st of January. He thought that that gentleman (Luttrell) would be surprised to find out that the first they dove under that resolution was to bring its whole force to bear on a little transaction in Boston, which had proved never to be a transaction at all. That investigation was begun, and three witnesses had testified just precisely as the circumstances were. He had no sooner got through with that than in another part of the Capitol, without the slightest notice or warning to him, the Committee on Real Estate Pool had entered on an investigation specifically aimed at him, so that there were three investigations going on at the same time without any of them being completed. He understood that the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) proposed this morning

Still Another Inquiry,

about the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, a transaction which was fifteen years old, even if it existed, and this was also aimed at him. Now, he would say, and say it boldly, that under these general powers to investigate specific railroad companies the whole inquiry of the committees was aimed personally at him. Why did they not organize a committee to investigate James G. Blaine. He wanted to meet the thing squarely. He did not wish to stir up any blood on this question, but he would say that ever since a certain debate took place in the House on the Credit Mobilier had been known that there were gentlemen here whose feelings had been exasperated against him, and it was to be remarked that while there were seven Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, the Chairman of the committee (Knott) selected on a sub-committee to which these matters had been referred two members from the South, who had been in the rebel army.

Mr. Knott—One word.

Mr. Blaine—After a moment.

Mr. Knott—Allow me a word now.

Mr. Blaine—Well, go on.

A Knott-y Explanation.

Mr. Knott—The matter of that railroad investigation was referred to the sub-committee before I ever heard your name mentioned in connection with it. I had no act or part in inciting any investigation implicating you at all.

Mr. Blaine—Then the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) insisted under that resolution, which was obviously on its face limited to the $75,000 bond transaction with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on going into all the affairs of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith Railroad Company, incidental thereto, and pursued it to such an extent that finally I had myself, through my colleague (Frye), to take an appeal to the full committee, and the full committee decided that the gentleman (Hunton) had no right to go into it. But when he came back he resumed the examination in the same way until he was stopped by my colleague (Frye), acting not as my attorney, but as my friend, and when finally the witness Mulligan came here, loaded with information in regard to the Ft. Smith Railroad, the gentleman (Hunton) drew out what he knew had no reference whatever to the matter under investigation, and then and there insisted on all my private memoranda being allowed to be exhibited by this man Mulligan, which had no more connection or relation with the investigation than with the North Pole. The gentleman tried his best (until I believe that idea has been abandoned) to capture and use and control my private papers. Then this man had selected out of a correspondence running over a great many years letters which he thought would be peculiarly damaging to me. He came here loaded with them. He

Came Here for a Sensation.

He came here primed. He came here on that particular errand. I was advised of it, and I obtained these letters under circumstances which I have been asked to state scattered throughout the United States, and are known everywhere. I have them (holding up a package). I claim that I have an entire right to these letters, not only by a natural right, but on all proper grounds and principles of law. The man who held them in his possession held them wrongfully, and the committee which attempted to take these letters from this man for use against me proceeded wrongfully. It proceeded in the boldest and most defiant violation of ordinary personal and private rights that belong to every American citizen. I am willing to meet the Judiciary Committee on that point. I wanted that committee to introduce it. I wanted the gentleman from Kentucky (Knott) and the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) to introduce that question on the floor, and they did not do it.

Mr. Knott (in his seat)—Oh, no. You want to be made a martyr of.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, and you did not want it. There's the difference. I will go a little further, and say that you did not dare to do it.

Mr. Knott—We will not talk about "daring."

Mr. Hamilton (N. J.)—I rise to a question of order. Is the gentleman's language parliamentary?

Mr. Blaine—Yes, entirely so.

The Speaker *pro tem.* (Cox) in the Chair—It is for the Chair to decide.

Mr. Blaine—I understand the Judiciary Committee to have abandoned that issue against me, but there has gone forth the idea or impression that because I would not permit that man, or any man (when I could prevent it) from holding as a menace over my head my private correspondence there must be something in it most deadly and destructive to my reputation.

A Challenge.

I would like any gentleman on this floor (and all of them are presumed to be men of affairs whose business has been varied and whose intercourse has been large) to stand up here and say that he is willing and ready to have his private correspondence for the last ten or twelve years handed over and made public. Does it imply guilt? Does it imply wrong doing? Does it imply a sense of weakness that a man will protect his private correspondence? No, sir; it is a man's first instinct to do it, and it is the last outrage on any man to violate it. I have defied power to take these letters from me. I do it still. I speak with all respect for this House. I know its powers, and I trust that I respect them. But I say that this House has no more power to order what shall be done or not done with my private correspondence than it has to order what I shall do with nurture and the admonition of my children. Not one particle more.

The Letters.

But I am now to show the letters (holding them up in his hand). I thank God Almighty that I am not ashamed to show them. There they are. There is the very original package. With some sense of humiliation, with a mortification which I do not pretend to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of forty-four millions of people, and I will read these letters. [Applause, which the Speaker *pro tem.* endeavored to suppress.] Many of those letters have not the remotest bearing on the subject, but some of them will require a little explanation. Some of them may possibly involve humiliation, but I would a good deal rather take that than take evil surmises, and still more the evil inferences that might be drawn if I did not act with this frankness.

Mr. Blaine thereupon proceeded to read, and to make passing comments upon and explanations of various points in the several letters.

The Spencer Contract.

The allusion to the Spencer contract he explained by saying that in the summer of 1861, two years before he came to Congress, he had been asked if he could not get an opportunity for the inventor of the Spencer repeating rifle to bring that new arm to the attention of the Secretary of War. He came on to Washington, and had an interview with Secretary Cameron. Mr. Cameron had given orders to have it tested by the Ordnance Bureau. It had been thoroughly tested, and the experiment was so satisfactory that a preliminary order for 20,000 rifles was made. He had been paid not an extravagant, but a moderate fee for his services, which he had just as much liberty to take as any lawyer or agent had to take a fee. Subsequently he had taken and paid for $10,000 worth of stock in the company. That was the whole story. There are the five letters. There are the whole of them, and here is Mulligan's memorandum. I keep it as a protection for myself to show the identity of the letters in every respect.

Mr. Glover—Will you have that memorandum read?

Mr. Blaine—I will do so.

Mr. Glover—Does it also exhibit cover every paper that came from Mulligan?

Mr. Blaine—Every solitary scrap.

Mr. Glover—Let that memorandum be read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Blaine, (sending it to the Clerk's desk)—I am glad to have it read.

Mulligan's Memorandum.

The following is the memorandum of Mulligan's:

"1—Oct. 4, 1869.—Relating to debate in the House, and Blaine's ruling; also *Globe*, also favor I was to receive from C. for pressing the bill.

"2—Oct. 4, 1869.—On the same subject.

"3—June 27, 1869.—Thanking Fisher for admitting him to participate in L. & F. R. R., and saying him to make Caldwell say how much he would give him, and for me to let me know. He would be no dead-head, but would render valuable assistance.

"4—July 25, 1869.—On the same subject.

"5—Sept. 5, 1869.—Contract with different parties.

"6—Contract with the Northern Pacific.

"7—May 14, 1870.—Caldwell designed to treat him handsomely.

"8—Oct. 24, 1871.—Fisher to Blaine, urging a settlement of the U.P. R. a/c $25,000.

"9—Oct. 4, 1871.—Blaine admits that there are $6,000 paid on the $25,000 loan, and to having received $50,000 from Fisher.

"10—Oct. 4, 1871.—Admits being paid $50,000 in account of land grant. Blaine sold sundry parties $125,000 first mortgage bonds and common stock, $125,000 preferred do., $125,000 for which was paid by them, $125,000 cash, and Mr. Blaine was to receive his share of the transaction $125,000 land grant bonds and $52,500 first mortgage bonds."

After the memorandum was read, Mr. Blaine said: Now, I would be obliged for any gentleman, when he reads those letters, to see the obvious intent in which this memorandum was made up. I desire also to call attention to the fact that these were forwarded for which I was ready to commit suicide and sundry and divers other desperate things, in order to acquire them. I have one or two more observations to make.

The Specific Charge

which went to the committee was whether I was a party in interest to that $64,000 transaction, and I submit that up to this time there has not been the particle of proof to connect me with it. These letters were picked out of a correspondence extending over fifteen years. The man (Mulligan) did his worst, his very worst. They were picked out of the most intimate business correspondence of my life. I ask you, gentlemen, and I ask with some feeling, if any of you could stand a closer scrutiny, a more rigid investigation of your correspondence. Now, there is

But One Other Piece of Testimony Wanting.

There is but one thing to close the complete circle of testimony. There is one witness whom I cannot have, but to whom the Judiciary Committee voted to send a cable dispatch—Josiah Caldwell. I ask the gentleman from Kentucky if that cable dispatch was sent?

Mr. Knott—The gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) and I have both endeavored to get Caldwell's address, and have not yet got it.

Mr. Blaine—Has the gentleman from Kentucky received a cable dispatch from Caldwell?

Dodging the Question.

Mr. Knott—I will explain that directly.

Mr. Blaine—I want a categorical answer.

Mr. Knott—I have received a dispatch purporting to be from Caldwell. How did you know I got it?

Mr. Blaine (advancing down the aisle)—When did you get that dispatch?

Mr. Knott—I want you to answer my question first.

Mr. Blaine—I never heard of it till yesterday.

Mr. Knott—How did you hear it?

Mr. Blaine—I heard that Caldwell got a dispatch last Thursday morning from Josiah Caldwell exonerating me completely and absolutely from this charge, and (with great vehemence of manner) you have suppressed it. Loud applause and cheering on the Republican side of the House and in the galleries, which caused the Speaker *pro tem.* to lecture the galleries and to direct the doorkeeper to clear the floor of all unauthorized persons.]

Coming to the Charge.

After some time spent in having order restored Mr. Blaine again returned to the charge, and demanded of Mr. Knott an answer to his question.

Mr. Knott (contemptuously) I will answer when I get ready. Go on with your speech.

Mr. Blaine—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report forthwith to the House whether in acting under the resolution of the House of May 24, relative to the purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of seventy-five land grant bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, said committee has sent any telegram to one Josiah Caldwell in Europe and received a reply thereto, and if so, that the committee report said telegram and reply, with the date when said reply was received, and the reason why the same has not been suppressed, or whether the committee has heard from said Josiah Caldwell in any other way, and what.

The gentleman (Knott) intended to convey the idea that I had some illegitimate knowledge of how that dispatch was obtained. I have had no communication with Caldwell, and no means of knowing from the telegraph office when it was received, but I tell the gentleman from Kentucky that

"Murder Will Out,"

and that "secrets will leak." I am prepared to state to this House that at eight o'clock, or thereabouts, last Thursday morning, the gentleman from Kentucky received and receipted for a message addressed to him from Josiah Caldwell, in London, entirely corroborating and sustaining the testimony of Thos. A. Scott, which Caldwell had just read in a New York newspaper, and briefly contradicting the false charges, which I am bound to believe, from the suppression of that dispatch, the gentlemen are anxious to fasten upon me. I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. Hunton suggested that the resolution could only be voted for under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Blaine—Not at all. The resolution embraces the highest of privelges and involves the good faith and honor of the Judiciary Committee.

Statement by an Investigator.

Mr. Hunton (chairman of the sub-committee) stated that he would make a short statement of the matter to which the gentleman (Blaine) had allowed, and he trusted he would do it calmly, dispassionately and fairly. The House had seen during this morning a remarkable, not to say unexampled scene, during this session. Two resolutions had been adopted by the House, each of which ordered an investigation, each of which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee by the House, and each of which had been by that committee referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Frye, Lawrence and himself. Before that committee had reached any conclusion or had finished taking testimony an effort was made by the gentleman, who was supposed to be most deeply concerned in the investigations, to take the consideration of these questions from the organ of the House, and to report upon them in person. He need not remind the House what sort of a report would come from that committee if the gentleman from Maine were allowed to make it. After the House had ordered the investigation it was not only unexampled, but entirely against legislative practice for a gentleman to rise and undertake to anticipate the conclusions of the committee or to state what the action of the committee had been. When the sub-committee was organized the gentleman from Maine had expressed himself not only satisfied, but pleased with its personnel, and now that gentleman complained that two members of the sub-committee were ex-Confederates. At the instance of the gentleman from Maine a day had been appointed on which the sub-committee was to enter upon its duties, and now the gentleman told the House that he had learned first from the sub-committee that he was the party to be investigated, and not the Union Pacific Railroad Company. So far from that being so, the first that he (Hunton) had heard from any member of the House or of the committee on the subject was from Mr. Blaine—to the effect that the resolution offered by Mr. Tarbox attached to him, and that he wanted the investigation commenced on a given day, and proceeded with with as much dispatch as possible. On the very day fixed the investigation had begun, and from that day to this every hour that the committee could devote to it had been devoted to it, except when the gentleman himself prevented it. More than two weeks had been lost to the committee because of the conduct of the gentleman from Maine, and now that gentleman tried to make an impression that it was the purpose of the committee to prolong the investigation for some sinister purpose. He might just as well have said that it was the purpose of the committee to postpone it until after the 14th of June. Every member of the committee would bear him witness that the committee had worked in season and out of season, sitting on one occasion nearly the entire day in order to get through with the investigation prior to the 14th of June. Every delay that had occurred had been either because the gentleman from Maine was absent or requested an adjournment. In regard to the Northern Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroad investigations, he had told Blaine that the committee would take up first the matters which touched him if desired. Blaine had desired the committee to do so, and yet he seemed very much surprised now to find that an investigation was to be undertaken by the committee that involved an examination into these Pacific Railroads, and it was prolonged, and prolonged, and prolonged, while the committee had agreed for his sake, and for his purpose, to stop all other inquiry under Luttrell's resolution until the committee disposed of that which seemed to attach to Blaine.

Mr. Frye—Did not Blaine object that under Luttrell's resolution the committee had no jurisdiction of a stock transaction between two individuals.

Mr. Hunton—I think it very likely he did, and I think if the question of jurisdiction was left to Blaine there would be a great many questions ruled out. But the committee had to decide the question of jurisdiction for itself, and it had decided that it had jurisdiction.

The Witnesses.

Coming down to the Mulligan matter, Mr. Hunton spoke of Mulligan, as the gentleman whose character was unimpeached and unimpeachable. He said that Fisher had been asked a question on the stand what sort of a man Mulligan was, and that the reply was substantially, if not literally, that Mulligan was as good a man as he ever knew, if not the best man he ever knew, and Mr. Atkins, another witness, had made substantially the same answer. Mulligan had mentioned under examination that he had certain letters, and the production of those letters had seemed to have immediate effect upon Blaine, who immediately whispered to Lawrence to move an adjournment, and Lawrence had got up with great solemnity on his countenance, and said: Mr. Chairman: I am very sick. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lawrence rose to explain.

Mr. Hunton—I hope the gentleman is better to-day. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lawrence—I ask my colleague whether when I went into the committee room that morning I did not say I had been exceedingly sick. I was so sick that it was very difficult for me to sit there at all, and at about half past twelve, at the time the committee usually adjourns, I said I was quite unwell, and moved that the committee adjourn. I have been quite unwell ever since. [Laughter and Democratic side.]

Mr. Hunton—That is exactly as it occurred. The gentleman from Ohio came in in the morning sick, but he went to work in the most vigorous style for two hours, and when letter came to the gentleman became sick again, and somebody else became sicker. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lawrence—It ought to be said in justice to Mr. Blaine that as to his indicating his purpose to go to the committee room, it was not because of any fear of what was going on.

Mr. Hunton—I never intimated any such a thing. [Laughter.] The gentleman is raising a man of straw, just to knock him over; but I do say that after those letters were mentioned incidentally the gentleman, on the suggestion of Mr. Blaine, moved an adjournment, and put it on the ground that he was sick. An adjournment was had, as we didn't choose to keep our colleague in misery and distress. When Mulligan was put on the stand next morning he proceeded to make a personal explanation. (Mr. Hunton here recounted Mulligan's explanation substantially as it has been already printed.)

Mr. Hunton, resuming, said: Who has a right to complain? the gentleman from Maine or the committee? The gentleman from Maine or this House? Here was a witness summoned from Boston, who did not appear as a voluntary witness, but came under compulsory process of the House. This is a question which concerns the House more than the committee. I claim that according to well settled principles of law those letters belong to Warren Fisher from the time he received them until he delivered them to Mulligan, and from that time forth Mulligan was entitled to the ownership of them. Mr. Blaine had no more property in these letter than he had in my watch or any other piece of my property.

Mr. Frye—Did not Mr. Blaine offer to submit those letters to be examined privately, and did not Mr. Hunton say that he would not examine them privately?

Mr. Hunton—I refused to receive them privately. I said to Blaine over and over again: "I did not want to see your correspondence either publicly or privately. I have got no right to see it except as a committeeman, and those gentlemen who sit on either side of me have the same right as I have," I had the honor of an invitation to Mr. Blaine's house to read those letters, but I replied in the same way. It is for the House to determine whether the committee did right or wrong. If I have erred it has been an error of judgment, and I say to-day that it is job I never fancied.

Mr. Knott's Answer.

Mr. Knott (chairman of the Judiciary Committee) said he had listened to the imputations upon himself within the last hour, which coming from a different source, he might perhaps answer very differently from the manner in which he should now attempt to answer them. Those who are intimately acquainted with him knew that he was the last man in the world to seek a personal controversy, and he assured the House that of all men in the world a gentleman from Maine (Blaine) was the last man with whom he would seek such a controversy. That gentleman was entirely too immense in his proportions. Why, the man he doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus, and we petty man walk under his huge leg and hop about to find ourselves dishonorable graves. Personal controversy seemed to be that gentleman's forte. He reminded him of Homer's description of Diomede: Dire was the clang and dreadful from afar the armed lydides rushing to war. As a friend of his would say the gentleman was entirely too suspicious and too usurptious for him. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Two-thirds of the time the gentleman was in the House he did not seem to realize whether he was the Speaker or only simply a member, and to a stranger it would be an insoluble enigma as to which he was. The gentleman had quite unnecessarily lugged him (Knott) into this personal matter of his own. In the first place he had insinuated that from some unworthy motive he (Knott) as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee had appointed on the sub-committee which had charge of these investigations, the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Ashe.) In answer to that he had to say, first, that either of those gentlemen was his (Blaine's) peer in any sense of the word, and that a point of honor it was not disparagement to the gentleman from Maine to say they were his superiors. [Hisses and other marks of disapprobation from the Republican side of the House.]

"All Right,"

Mr. Knott—That is all right. There are three kinds of animals in the world that hiss—vipers, geese and fools. [Laughter.] In the second place, this sub-committee was selected long before there was any insinuation, public or private, that the gentleman from Maine was in any manner implicated in any of the alleged fraudulent transactions and partly. The House had on this morning a remarkable, not to say unexampled scene, during this session. Two resolutions had been adopted by the House, each of which ordered an investigation, each of which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee by the House, and each of which had been by that committee referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Frye, Lawrence and himself. Before that committee had reached any conclusion or had finished taking testimony an effort was made by the gentleman, who was supposed to be most deeply concerned in the investigations, to take the consideration of these questions from the organ of the House, and to report upon them in person. He need not remind the House what sort of a report would come from that committee if the gentleman from Maine were allowed to make it. After the House had ordered the investigation it was not only unexampled, but entirely against legislative practice for a gentleman to rise and undertake to anticipate the conclusions of the committee or to state what the action of the committee had been. When the sub-committee was organized the gentleman from Maine had expressed himself not only satisfied, but pleased with its personnel, and now that gentleman complained that two members of the sub-committee were ex-Confederates. At the instance of the gentleman from Maine a day had been appointed on which the sub-committee was to enter upon its duties, and now the gentleman told the House that he had learned first from the sub-committee that he was the party to be investigated, and not the Union Pacific Railroad Company. So far from that being so, the first that he (Hunton) had heard from any member of the House or of the committee on the subject was from Mr. Blaine—to the effect that the resolution offered by Mr. Tarbox attached to him, and that he wanted the investigation commenced on a given day, and proceeded with with as much dispatch as possible. On the very day fixed the investigation had begun, and from that day to this every hour that the committee could devote to it had been devoted to it, except when the gentleman himself prevented it. More than two weeks had been lost to the committee because of the conduct of the gentleman from Maine, and now that gentleman tried to make an impression that it was the purpose of the committee to prolong the investigation for some sinister purpose. He might just as well have said that it was the purpose of the committee to postpone it until after the 14th of June. Every member of the committee would bear him witness that the committee had worked in season and out of season, sitting on one occasion nearly the entire day in order to get through with the investigation prior to the 14th of June. Every delay that had occurred had been either because the gentleman from Maine was absent or requested an adjournment. In regard to the Northern Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroad investigations, he had told Blaine that the committee would take up first the matters which touched him if desired. Blaine had desired the committee to do so, and yet he seemed very much surprised now to find that an investigation was to be undertaken by the committee that involved an examination into these Pacific Railroads, and it was prolonged, and prolonged, and prolonged, while the committee had agreed for his sake, and for his purpose, to stop all other inquiry under Luttrell's resolution until the committee disposed of that which seemed to attach to Blaine.

Mr. Frye—Did not Blaine object that under Luttrell's resolution the committee had no jurisdiction of a stock transaction between two individuals.

Mr. Hunton—I think it very likely he did, and I think if the question of jurisdiction was left to Blaine there would be a great many questions ruled out. But the committee had to decide the question of jurisdiction for itself, and it had decided that it had jurisdiction.

The Witnesses.

Coming down to the Mulligan matter, Mr. Hunton spoke of Mulligan, as the

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 135. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

FIRST EDITION.

THE TRAFFIC IN OFFICE.

Speaker Kerr's $450 Transaction.

He Denies Harney's Story in Relation to the Money.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day continued the investigation into the charge against Speaker Kerr. Mary T. Murray testified that she had resided on Capitol Hill since 1865, and kept boarders there. In December, 1875, Lawrence Harney hired a room at her house. In 1865 he also had a room there with his wife, and both took their meals there.

Mr. Danford raised a point as to how far the committee would go into this part of the matter, taking the ground that witness could not be contradicted on an immaterial or collateral question.

Mr. Elliott, counsel for Kerr, replied, taking the ground that it was competent to show by the antecedents of the witness that he was not a competent witness.

Mr. Blackburn said if Harney had deliberately sworn falsely as to his married life, the committee was entitled to know whether such was the fact.

Mr. Danford repeated his objection, and asked whether this committee was not bound by the same rules that a court would enforce, and whether witnesses would not be entitled to protection.

Mr. Blackburn said the committee was not bound by strict technical rules that govern courts. The question was as to the date of Harney's marriage, and if it could be shown that he had perjured himself it would impeach his credibility as a witness.

Mr. Elliott referred to the testimony taken on the 21 inst., in which Harney said he was married in July, 1867, to Annie Rose, and that he had no wife when he was here as Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. Elliott quoted Judge Story to show that if a witness does not testify correctly in relation to a fact about which he could not be mistaken, he is not entitled to credence.

Mr. Clymer also took the ground that it was competent to pursue the question so as to show the character of the man, for if Harney was not married at the time he boarded with Mrs. Murray, he lived in adulterous intercourse with a woman there.

Mr. Clymer asked this question of Mrs. Murray: Did you have any doubt whether the woman who lived with Harney at your house was his wife? Answer: I would not have boarded them if I had thought they were not married, and if I had found out they had deceived me I would have got rid of them. I kept a respectable boarding house, and would not have boarded a man and woman who were not married for one hundred dollars a day.

Contradicting Harney's Testimony.

A. P. Green was recalled, and contradicted Harney's testimony in several particulars, and said he did not believe Harney ever paid Speaker Kerr a cent of the money Green paid to Harney.

J. S. Moore testified to his interview with Harney in New York in regard to the anonymous letter sent to Kerr, when Harney said George Bliss was "crowding him," and that Bliss and Johnny Davenport wanted to make political capital out of the charge against Kerr, and that "they were both damned rascals and scoundrels." It appeared from Moore's testimony that Kerr, through the advice of friends, engaged Sidney Webster to find out the writer of the anonymous letter, so as to have the writer prosecuted, but that he thought the bringing of the matter before a Criminal Court would have the effect of punishing the conspirators.

Testimony of Otto Leisering.

Otto Leisering testified that in 1866 he came to Washington to procure an appointment as a Second Lieutenant in the army. He saw his member of Congress, Amasa Cobb, of Wisconsin, but that gentleman could do nothing for him. He was subsequently introduced to Hon. Meyer Strauss, who said if witness would entrust him with his papers he would see what he could do for him. A few days afterward he received the appointment, but did not pass the examining board, because of physical disability.

In reply to a question by Mr. Danforth, the witness said that money passed to Strauss through Oppenheim to pay necessary expenses, such as hack hire, etc. The check was for three hundred dollars. Witness obtained his appointment before the money was paid to Strauss, but Strauss paid him back, not charging him anything for incidental expenses.

Statement by Speaker Kerr.

The Speaker came into the committee room quite feeble, and presented the following statement, which was read by Mr. Elliott:

"When I entered Congress in 1865 I understood that some kind of reorganization of the army was in progress, and that a considerable number of lieutenants were to be appointed in the same way. I did not understand that this was to be done under the provisions of any pre-existing law or of any department regulations authorized by such law, but that it was being done under some voluntary regulation made by the department. I did not understand that the appointment was a legal right vested in Representatives or a duty imposed upon him by law like the appointment of cadets to academies, but rather a privilege given him by the War Department. I remember seeing in the public press some department order on the subject, the terms of which I do not remember well. I know I regarded the appointment as due to my district or State in preference to all others if application were made. I remember quite distinctly that I offered a recommendation to two of my constituents at different times in 1865, Col. Thos. J. Wilson, and another whose name I feel confident was. Maj. Thos. Morrison, both of whom had rendered gallant services in the volunteer army. I am put in doubt as to the tender of the place to Morrison by the fact that he, as I learn through my law partner at home, thinks that the offer of the appointment was made to him in 1867, instead of 1865. If I am mistaken as to this, it is only as to the name. I am clear in my recollection that I offered it to two ex-Federal soldiers, whom I regarded as worthy and competent. These gentlemen, however, both declined. I am not aware that any Democratic soldier ever applied to me for the place. I absolutely know that I held the appointment at the service of the people of my district or State, if any should apply, but none applied, not one of whom I have the slightest recollection. When the long session of Congress was well advanced, and the time for these appointments was passing away, I was called upon by Augustus P. Green, of New York. It is possible that he was first introduced by Harney; but if so, I have no recollection whatever of the fact. This only I know, that I did never under any circumstances or at any period of my life consciously know that said Harney. I never talked with him in any conversation that could have gone beyond the merest expression of the day. He never was at my room. He never visited me anywhere. I never talked with him on any business matter whatever. He never paid or proposed to pay me one penny of money for any purpose in the world. His whole statement on the subject is utterly and wickedly false. It is simply impossible that I could have talked with him on a matter so fatally involving honor, official decency and personal safety, and not have retained a vivid recollection of the fact. But I was introduced in some way to Green, and my recollection is that the first interview we had was on one of the sofas in the hall of the House during a session of the House. I listened to his story, witnessed his anxiety to get back to his home, and admired the enthusiasm with which he spoke of his services in the volunteer army. He exhibited to me his testimonials. Those, I mean, filed by him early in the session. Whether he exhibited to me the originals of these papers or copies of them I do not distinctly remember, but I do remember that they were regarded by me as highly creditable to him. I also remember having said to him in substance that I admired his soldierly build and bearing, but said to him: 'You are comparatively a stranger to me. Most of those gentlemen whose recommendation you produce are strangers to me. If you can get some recommendations from persons in New York whom I know in person or by reputation I will feel inclined to consider your application favorably.' He answered affirmatively that he could, that he would return to New York and get them. He did go away. How long he was gone I do not know, but if I were to fix any time I would say it could hardly have been less than a week. He did return with several recommendations, should think not less than half a dozen, from persons of the kind I had indicated, who did recommend him both on personal grounds and as a soldier. I regarded those recommendations, together with others I had seen, as clearly placing him within the requirements of the law or regulation, and upon the whole case thus made I gave him the recommendation, saying to him at the same time that I had no application from home, and thought it quite safe to assume at that late day that there would be none. Mr. Green stated that I went with him to the War Department. My recollection is to the contrary, and that my intercourse with the department was conducted by letter. I feel quite clear in the impression that I required Green to go to the department and get the precise form of words that would meet the requirements of the department for me to endorse on this application, and that I did simply copy that form on the back of his application. It is possible, however, that in this I may be mistaken."

Mr. Kerr confirmed the statement of witness Moore in reference to the attempt to ascertain who the writer of the anonymous letter was, and stated positively that when he went to New York on ten days' leave of absence it was on account of his health, and had no connection with the Harney matter.

After cross-examination by various members the committee adjourned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1876.

SENATE.

Uniform Money.

During the morning hour Mr. SHERMAN called up his resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and great Britain.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) opposed the resolution, and it was laid over.

A Disagreeing Conference.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and a new committee was appointed.

Legislative Appropriation.

The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill. The amendments of the Committee on Appropriations restoring the compensation of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Interior were agreed to. Other amendments of the committee restoring the salaries of employes in the General Land Office, Pension and Patent Offices were agreed to. An amendment appropriating $50,000 for the actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate suspected attempted frauds in the Pension Office was agreed to. All other amendments of the committee restoring salaries of employes in the Bureau of Education, Postoffice Department and Departments of Justice and Agriculture were agreed to; also amendments making appropriations for the Surveyors General and their clerks.

The Committee on Appropriations having reported in favor of striking out the second section of the bill, providing for a reduction of the salaries of clerks of the second, third and fourth class, and forbidding any officer or employe of the Government from giving or receiving any money, property or other thing of value for political purposes, and also in favor of striking out the provision in the third section, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations directing a reduction of ten per centum on the annual salaries of all officers of the customs service whose compensation exceeds $1,200 per annum, the amendments were agreed to, and those provisions were stricken out without debate.

All amendments proposed by the committee having been acted on, Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment providing that all powers of transfer and suspension of offices held by Supervisors of Internal Revenue shall hereafter be conferred on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and other powers of Supervisors shall hereafter be exercised by Collectors of Internal Revenue. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN also submitted an amendment providing that a reduction in the number of Internal Revenue Collector's districts shall take place on and after July 1st, 1876, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON submitted an amendment proposed by the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, providing that the appointments of the executive departments of the Government shall be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States of the United States, territories and District of Columbia, according to population, and the principle of the equal distribution of appointments as above provided for shall apply in making reductions of force in said departments.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment that all such appointments shall be made upon a careful and impartial examination of the candidates therefor by a board comprised of not less than five persons, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the most capable and worthy of the competitors so examined shall be selected for said offices.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) moved to lay Mr. Clayton's amendment on the table. A vote being taken, resulted yeas 13 and nays 22. No quorum voting, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Resolutions.

Mr. HOUSE, from the Committee on Elections, offered a resolution declaring T. W Bennett, the sitting Delegate from Idaho, not entitled to a seat. Ordered printed.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution establishing a money order office at every county seat; also reducing the members of the House of Representatives to 200.

Tariff Legislation.

A resolution offered by Mr. ADAMS on a previous Monday, to the effect that legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient, came up for consideration.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. Agreed to—yeas 114, nays 99.

Resumption.

Mr. NEAL offered a bill to repeal the resumption act of January 14, 1875, and called the previous question on the bill.

Mr. KASSON raised the point of order that no notice of the bill had been given, and that, therefore, the bill was not in order.

The Speaker (COX) decided that the point of order was well taken.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the chair, and on motion of Mr. MONTGOMERY the appeal was laid on the table—134 to 35.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1876.

THE sub-Judiciary Committee met this morning at ten o'clock, but through a misunderstanding about the hour of meeting neither Blaine nor Frye were present, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

THE HOUSE Appropriation Committee further considered the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to-day. All estimates are largely reduced wherever it is thought practicable. The estimates for life saving stations and repairs of light houses have not been reduced. The estimates for new buildings are stricken out.

THE CHICAGO MAYORALTY.

Diverse Opinions of the Circuit Court Judges.

CHICAGO, June 5.—In the Circuit Court this morning, five Judges sitting in banc, gave diverse opinions in the Mayoralty case of Colvin vs. Hoyne. The majority of the Judges—Mc Allister, Drummond, Williams and Rogers—decide that since the City Council neglected to call an election for Mayor at the time when Mr. Colvin's term expired, and since such a call is necessary to secure a valid election, that the votes recently cast for Mr. Hoyne are nugatory, and that Mr. Colvin holds his office until an election is duly called by the Council. Judges Farwell and Booth read dissenting opinions, in effect that the failure of the Council to perform its duty does not invalidate the votes cast, because the law is mandatory, and an election may legally be held, notwithstanding such dereliction on the part of Council.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.

A "Leading Man" of Mayfield, Ky., Confesses to Robbing the Mails.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—For several years depredations upon the mails have been committed near Mayfield, Ky., and a number of special agents have at different times unsuccessfully attempted to break them up. Two weeks ago Special Agent Foster was detailed to ferret out the matter, and this morning the mail messenger between the railroad depot and the post office at Mayfield, named Beaumont, who is also a leading man and the publisher of a newspaper, and a man entirely above suspicion, was arrested and confessed having robbed the mails. This is the second important detection and arrest of mail thieves made by Special Agent Foster. The former one was at Parson Ky., it is said more registered packages have been rifled at these points than at any other in the West.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Three Herders Killed—The Redskins Determined to Fight.

OMAHA, June 5.—Three herders were killed by Indians twenty-five miles south of Sydney, this State, on Saturday.

A dispatch received at military headquarters, dated the 4th, says: A courier who arrived from Red Cloud this morning says Yellow Robe arrived at the agency six days ago from the hostile camp. Eighteen hundred and six lodges on Rosebud were about to leave for Powder river, below the point of the Crazy Horse fight. The Indians say they will fight, and have 3,000 warriors.

The Margary Murder.

CALCUTTA, June 5.—Grosvenor's Mission arrived at Rangoon on Friday last. Grosvenor and Baber remained at Mandalay. The evidence shows clearly that Margary was murdered by Chinese imperial troops. It is expected that Lesseetahee, the Chinese General, will be exonerated from complicity in the affair. The Chinese authorities await Grosvenor's report before carrying out the executions of those implicated.

SECOND EDITION

MR. BLAINE EXPLAINS.

The Partisan Character of the Investigation Exposed.

Scathing Rebuke to the Democratic Scandal-Mongers.

THOSE STOLEN LETTERS READ TO THE HOUSE.

A Dispatch Exculpating Mr. Blaine Suppressed.

Representative Knott Caught in a Falsehood.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In the House, to-day, Mr. Blaine (rising to a question of privilege) proceeded to address the House on the subject of the investigation into the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroad transactions, in which his name had become involved. He read the resolution offered by Mr. Tarbox on which the inquiry as to the connection of the Union Pacific Railroad with the Little Rock & Ft. Smith Railroad was commenced. The author of that resolution had at the time disclaimed any particular allusion to him (Blaine), a disclaimer which he (Blaine) regarded at the time with some degree of incredulity. It soon became entirely obvious that the resolution was solely and only aimed at him, and that the Union Pacific matter or any other incident to the investigation was secondary, insignificant and unimportant, and he did not complain of that. He was ready to meet it. The gentleman on whom the statement and accusation rested (Mr. Harrison) had been the first man called, and had stated what he knew from rumor. Then Rollins, Morton, Millard and T. A. Scott were examined, and their testimony was complete and conclusive in disproof of his (Blaine's) having had anything whatever to do with the transaction. He had expected to have an early report from the committee, but it had been prolonged, and prolonged, and he had been somewhat surprised last week at being told that the committee would then turn to investigate the transactions of the Northern Pacific Railroad mentioned in a newspaper report that there had been some effort on his part with a friend in Boston to procure the passage of certain bonds. This effort had proved abortive.) He had asked the gentleman from Virginia, the chairman of the sub-committee (Hunton), under what authority he proposed to make that investigation, and had been told that the authority was a resolution offered by Mr. Luttrell on the 31st of January. He thought that that gentleman (Luttrell) would be surprised to find out that the time they done under that resolution was to bring its whole force to bear on a little transaction in Boston, which had proved never to be a transaction at all. That investigation was begun, and three witnesses had testified just precisely as the circumstances were. He had no sooner got through with that than in another part of the Capitol, without the slightest notice or warning to him, the Committee on Real Estate Pool had entered on an investigation specifically aimed at him, so that there were three investigations going on at the same time without any of them being completed. He understood that the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) proposed this morning

Still Another Inquiry,

about the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, a transaction which was fifteen years old, even if it existed, and which was also aimed at him. Now, he would say, and say it boldly, that under these general powers to investigate specific railroad companies the whole inquiry of the committees was aimed personally at himself, and that they not organize a committee to investigate James G. Blaine. He wanted to meet the thing squarely. He did not wish to get up any blood on this question, but he would say that ever since a certain debate took place in the House in January last it had been known that there were gentlemen here whose feelings had been exasperated against him, and it was to be remarked that while there were seven Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, the Chairman of the committee (Knott) had selected on a sub-committee to which these matters had been referred two members from the South, who had been in the rebel army.

Mr. Knott—One word.

Mr. Blaine—After a moment.

Mr. Knott—But one word now.

Mr. Blaine—Well, go on.

A Knott-y Explanation.

Mr. Knott—The matter of that railroad investigation was referred to the sub-committee before I ever heard your name mentioned in connection with it. I had no act or part in inciting any investigation implicating you at all.

Mr. Blaine—When the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) insisted under that resolution, which was obviously on its face limited to the $75,000 bond transaction with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on going into all the affairs of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith Railroad Company, as incidental thereto, and pursued it to such an extent that finally I had myself, through my colleague (Frye), to take an appeal to the full committee, and the full committee decided that the gentleman (Hunton) had no right to go into it. But when he came back after that decision the examination in the same way until he was stopped by my colleague (Frye), acting not as my attorney, but as my friend, and when finally the witness Mulligan came here, foaming with indignation in regard to the Ft. Smith Railroad, the gentleman (Hunton) drew out what he knew had no reference whatever to the question under investigation, and then and there insisted on all my private memoranda being allowed to be exhibited by this man Mulligan, which had no more connection or relation with the investigation than with the North Pole. The gentleman carried his point (until I believe that idea has been abandoned) to capture and use and control my private correspondence. This man had selected out of a correspondence covering over a great many years letters which he thought would be peculiarly damaging to me. He came here loaded with them. He

Came Here for a Sensation.

He came here primed. He came here on that particular errand. I was advised of it, and I obtained these letters under circumstances which have been notoriously scattered throughout the United States, and are known everywhere. I have them [holding up a package.] I admit that I have an entire right to these letters, not only by a natural right, but on all precedents and principles of law. The man who held them in his possession held them wrongfully, and the attempt which has attempted to take these letters from this man for use against me proceeded wrongfully. It proceeded in the boldest and most defiant violation of ordinal matter of his own. The rights that belong to every American citizen. I am willing to meet the Judiciary Committee on that point. I wanted that committee to introduce it. I asked on the gentleman from Kentucky (Knott) and the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) to introduce that question on the floor, and they did not do it.

Mr. Knott (in his seat)—Oh, no. You want to be made a martyr of.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, and you did not want it. There's the difference. I will go a little further, and say that you did not dare to do it.

Mr. Knott—We will not talk about "daring."

Mr. Hamilton (N. J.)—I rise to a question of order. Is the gentleman's language parliamentary?

Mr. Blaine—Yes, entirely so.

The Speaker *pro tem.* (COX) in the Chair—It is for the Chair to decide.

Mr. Blaine—I understand the Judiciary Committee to have abandoned that issue against me, but there has gone forth the idea or impression that because I would not permit that man, or any man (what I could prevent it) from holding as a menace over my head my private correspondence there must be something in it most deadly and destructive to my reputation.

A Challenge.

I would like any gentleman on this floor (and all of them are presumed to be men of affairs whose business has been varied and whose intercourse has been large) to stand up here and say that he is willing and ready to have his private correspondence handed over and made public. Does it imply guilt? Does it imply wrong doing? Does it imply a sense of weakness that a man will protect his private correspondence? No, sir. It is a man's first instinct to do it, and it is the last outrage on any man to violate it. I have defied power to take these letters from me. I do it still. I speak with all respect for this House. I know its powers, and I trust that I respect them. But I say that this House has no more power to order what shall be done or not done with my private correspondence than it has to order what I shall do with nurture and the admonition of my children. Not one particle more.

The Letters.

But I am now to show the letters (holding them up in his hand). I thank God Almighty that I am not ashamed to show them. There they are. There is the very original package. With some sense of humiliation, with a mortification which I do not pretend to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of forty-four millions of people, and I will read these letters. [Applause, which the Speaker *pro tem.* endeavored to suppress.] Many of those letters have not the remotest bearing on the subject, but some of them will require a little explanation. Some of them may possibly involve humiliation, but I would a good deal rather take that than take evil surmises, and still more the evil inferences that might be drawn if I did not act with this frankness.

Mr. Blaine thereupon proceeded to read, and to make passing comments upon and explanations of various points in the several letters.

The Spencer Contract.

The allusion to the Spencer contract he explained by saying that in the summer of 1861, two years before he came to Congress, he had been asked if he could not get an opportunity for the inventor of the Spencer repeating rifle to bring that new arm to the attention of the Secretary of War. He came on to Washington, and had an interview with Secretary Cameron. Mr. Cameron had given orders to have it tested by the Ordnance Bureau. It had been thoroughly tested, and the experiment was so satisfactory that a preliminary order for 20,000 rifles was made. He had been paid not an extravagant, but a moderate fee for his services, which he had just as much a liberty to take as any lawyer or agent had to take a fee. Subsequently he had taken and paid for $10,000 worth of stock in the company. These were the whole of them. There are the five letters. There are the whole of them, and here is Mulligan's memorandum. I keep it as a protection for myself to show the identity of the letters in every respect.

Mr. Blaine—Will you have that memorandum read?

Mr. Blaine—I will do so.

Mr. Blaine—Does this exhibit cover every paper that came from Mulligan?

Mr. Blaine—Every solitary scrap.

Mr. Glover—Let that memorandum be read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Blaine—I prefer it to the Clerk's desk)—Yes, I will be glad to have it read.

Mulligan's Memorandum.

The following is the memorandum of Mulligan's:

"1—Oct. 4, 1869.—Relating to debate in the House, and Blaine's ruling; also *Globe*, and favors he was to receive from C. for pressing the bill.

"2—Oct. 4, 1869.—On the same subject.

"3—June 30, 1869.—Thanking Fisher for admitting him to participate in L. & F. R. R., and urging him to make Caldwell say how much he would give him, and for what he knew. He would be no dead-head, but would render valuable assistance.

"4—July 25, 1869.—On the same subject.

"5—Sept. 5, 1869.—Contract with different parties.

"6—Contract with the Northern Pacific.

"7—May 14, 1870.—Caldwell designed to treat him handsomely.

"8—Oct. 24, 1871.—Fisher to Blaine, urging a settlement of the U. P. R. R. act $25,000.

"9—Oct. 4, 1871.—Blaine admits that there are $6,000 paid on the $25,000 loan, and to having received $50,000 from Fisher.

"10—Oct. 5, 1871.—Admits being paid $6,000, on account of loan. Mr. Blaine sold sundry parties $125,000 first mortgage bonds and common stock, $125,000 preferred do. $125,000 for which was paid by them, $125,000 cash, and Mr. Blaine was to receive for his share of the transaction $125,000 land grant bonds and $32,500 first mortgage bonds."

After the memorandum was read, Mr. Blaine said: Now, I would be obliged for any gentleman, when he reads these letters, to see the obvious intent in which that memorandum was made up. I desire also to call attention to the fact that these were the letters for which I was ready to commit suicide and sundry and divers other desperate things, in order to acquitte them. I have one or two more observations to make.

The Specific Charge

which went to the committee was whether I was a party in interest to that $64,000 transaction, and I submit that up to this time there has not been a particle of proof to connect me with it. These letters were picked out of a correspondence extending over fifteen years. The man (Mulligan) did his worst, his very worst. They were picked out of the most intimate business correspondence of my life. I ask you, gentlemen, and I ask with some feeling, if any of you could stand a closer scrutiny, a more rigid investigation of your correspondence. Now, there is

But One Piece of Testimony Wanting.

There is but one thing to close the complete case of testimony. There is one witness whom I cannot have, but to whom the Judiciary Committee voted to send a cable dispatch—Josiah Caldwell. I ask the gentleman from Kentucky if that cable dispatch was sent?

Mr. Knott—The gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) and I have both endeavored to get Caldwell's address, and have not yet got it.

Mr. Blaine—Has the gentleman from Kentucky received a cable dispatch from Caldwell?

Dodging the Question.

Mr. Knott—I will explain that directly.

Mr. Blaine—I want a categorical answer.

Mr. Knott—I have received a dispatch purporting to be from Caldwell. How did you know I got it?

Mr. Blaine (advancing down the aisle)—When did you get that dispatch?

Mr. Knott—I want you to answer my question first.

Mr. Blaine—I never heard of it till yesterday.

Mr. Knott—How did you hear it?

Mr. Blaine—I heard that you got a dispatch last Thursday morning from Josiah Caldwell exonerating me completely and absolutely from this charge, and (with great vehemence of manner) you have suppressed it. [Loud applause and cheering on the Republican side of the House and in the galleries, which caused the Speaker *pro tem.* to order the galleries and to direct the doorkeeper to clear the floor of all unauthorized persons.]

Returning to the Charge.

After some time spent in having order restored Mr. Blaine again returned to the charge, and demanded of Mr. Knott an answer to his question.

Mr. Knott (contemptuously) I will answer when I get ready. Go on with your speech.

Mr. Blaine—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report forthwith to the House whether in pursuance of the resolution of the House of May 2d, relative to the purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of seventy-five land grant bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, said committee has sent any telegram to one Josiah Caldwell in Europe and received a reply thereto, and if so, that the committee report said telegram and reply with the date when said reply was received, and the reason why the same has been suppressed, or whether the committee has heard from said Josiah Caldwell in any other way, and what.

The gentleman (Knott) intended to convey the idea that I had some illegitimate knowledge of how that dispatch was obtained. Now, I have had no communication with Caldwell, and no means of knowing from the telegraph office when it was received, but I tell the gentleman from Kentucky that

"Murder Will Out,"

and that "secrets will leak." I am prepared to state to this House that at eight o'clock, or thereabouts, last Thursday morning, the gentleman from Kentucky received a dispatch from Josiah Caldwell addressed to him from Josiah Caldwell, in London, entirely corroborating and sustaining the testimony of Thos. A. Scott, which Caldwell had just read in a New York newspaper, and entirely exculpating me from the charges, which I am bound to believe, from the impression of that dispatch, the gentlemen are anxious to fasten upon me. I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. Holman suggested that the resolution embraces the highest of privilege and involves the faith and honor of the Judiciary Committee.

Statement by an Investigator.

Mr. Hunton (chairman of the sub-committee) stated that he would make a short statement in the matter to which the gentleman (Blaine) had allowed, and he trusted he would do it calmly, dispassionately and fairly. The House had witnessed this morning a remarkable, not to say unexampled scene, during this session. Two resolutions had been adopted by the House, each of which ordered an investigation, each of which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee by the House, and each of which had been by that committee referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Ashe, Lawrence and himself. Before that committee had reached any conclusion or had finished taking testimony an effort was made by the gentleman, who was supposed to be most deeply concerned in those investigations, to take the consideration of these questions from the organ of the House, and to report upon them in person. He need not remind the House what sort of a report would come from that committee if the gentleman from Maine were allowed to make it. After the House had ordered the investigation it was not only unexampled, but entirely against legislative practice for a gentleman to rise and undertake to anticipate the conclusions of the committee or to state what the action of the committee had been. When the sub-committee was organized the gentleman from Maine had expressed himself not only satisfied, but pleased with its personnel, and now that gentleman complained that two members of the sub-committee were ex-Confederates. At the instance of the gentleman from Maine a day had been appointed on which the sub-committee was to enter upon its duties, and now the gentleman told the House that he had learned first from the sub-committee that he was the party to be investigated, and not the Union Pacific Railroad Company. So far from that being so, the first that he (Hunton) had heard from any member of the House or of the committee on the subject was from Mr. Blaine—to the effect that the resolution offered by Mr. Tarbox attached to him, and that he wanted the investigation commenced on a given day, and proceeded with with as much dispatch as possible. On the very day fixed the investigation had begun, and from that day to this every hour that the committee could devote to it had been devoted to it, except when the gentleman himself prevented it. More than two weeks had been lost to the committee because of the conduct of the gentleman from Maine, and now that gentleman tried to make an impression that it was the purpose of the committee to prolong the investigation for some sinister purpose. He might just as well have said that it was the purpose of the committee to postpone it until after the 14th of June. Every member of the committee would bear him witness that the committee had worked in season and out of season, sitting on one occasion nearly the entire day in order to get through with the investigation prior to the 14th of June. Every delay that had occurred had been either because the gentleman from Maine was absent or requested an adjournment. In regard to the Northern Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroad investigations, he had told Blaine that the committee would not take up first the matters which touched him if desired. Blaine had desired the committee to do so, and yet he seemed very much surprised now to find that the investigation was to be undertaken by the committee that involved an examination into these Pacific Railroads, and it was prolonged, and prolonged, and prolonged, while the committee had stopped as a committeeman, and those gentlemen who sit on either side of me have the same right as I have, I had the honor of an invitation to Mr. Blaine's house to read his statement, but I replied in the same way. It is for the House to determine whether the committee did right or wrong. If I have erred it has been an error of judgment, and I say to-day that it is job I never undertook.

Mr. Knott's Answer.

Mr. Knott (chairman of the Judiciary Committee) said he had listened to the imputations upon himself within the last hour, which coming from a different person he might perhaps answer very differently from the manner in which he should now attempt to answer them. Those who are intimately acquainted with him knew that he was the last man in the world to seek a personal controversy, and he assured the House that of all men in the world the gentleman from Maine (Blaine) was the last man with whom he would seek such a controversy. That gentleman was entirely too immense in his proportions. Why, the man he doth bestride this narrow world like a Colossus, and we petty men walk under his huge leg and hop about to find ourselves dishonorable graves. Personal controversy seemed to be that gentleman's forte. He reminded him of Homer's description of Diomede: Dire was the clang and dreadful from afar the armed tydides rushing to war. As a friend of his would say the gentleman was entirely too sumptious and too sumptious for him. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Two-thirds of the time the gentleman was in the House he did not seem to realize whether he was the Speaker or only simply a member, and in a sense it would be an insoluble enigma to know which he was. The gentleman had quite unnecessarily lugged him (Knott) into this personal matter of his own. In the first place he had insinuated that from some unworthy motive he (Knott) as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee had appointed on the sub-committee which had charge of these investigations the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Asche.) In answer to that he had to say, first, that either of those gentlemen was his (Blaine's) peer in any sense of the word, and that in point of honor it was no disparagement to the gentleman from Maine to say they were his superiors. [Hisses and other marks of disapprobation from the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. Blaine—Not at all. The resolution embraces the highest of privilege and involves the faith and honor of the Judiciary Committee.

Statement by an Investigator.

Mr. Hunton (chairman of the sub-committee) stated that he would make a short statement in the matter to which the gentleman (Blaine) had allowed, and he trusted he would do it calmly, dispassionately and fairly. The House had witnessed this morning a remarkable, not to say unexampled scene, during this session. Two resolutions had been adopted by the House, each of which ordered an investigation, each of which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee by the House, and each of which had been by that committee referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Ashe, Lawrence and himself. Before that committee had reached any conclusion or had finished taking testimony an effort was made by the gentleman, who was supposed to be most deeply concerned in those investigations, to take the consideration of these questions from the organ of the House, and to report upon them in person. He need not remind the House what sort of a report would come from that committee if the gentleman from Maine were allowed to make it. After the House had ordered the investigation it was not only unexampled, but entirely against legislative practice for a gentleman to rise and undertake to anticipate the conclusions of the committee or to state what the action of the committee had been. When the sub-committee was organized the gentleman from Maine had expressed himself not only satisfied, but pleased with its personnel, and now that gentleman complained that two members of the sub-committee were ex-Confederates. At the instance of the gentleman from Maine a day had been appointed on which the sub-committee was to enter upon its duties, and now the gentleman told the House that he had learned first from the sub-committee that he was the party to be investigated, and not the Union Pacific Railroad Company. So far from that being so, the first that he (Hunton) had heard from any member of the House or of the committee on the subject was from Mr. Blaine—to the effect that the resolution offered by Mr. Tarbox attached to him, and that he wanted the investigation commenced on a given day, and proceeded with with as much dispatch as possible. On the very day fixed the investigation had begun, and from that day to this every hour that the committee could devote to it had been devoted to it, except when the gentleman himself prevented it. More than two weeks had been lost to the committee because of the conduct of the gentleman from Maine, and now that gentleman tried to make an impression that it was the purpose of the committee to prolong the investigation for some sinister purpose. He might just as well have said that it was the purpose of the committee to postpone it until after the 14th of June. Every member of the committee would bear him witness that the committee had worked in season and out of season, sitting on one occasion nearly the entire day in order to get through with the investigation prior to the 14th of June. Every delay that had occurred had been either because the gentleman from Maine was absent or requested an adjournment. In regard to the Northern Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroad investigations, he had told Blaine that the committee would not take up first the matters which touched him if desired. Blaine had desired the committee to do so, and yet he seemed very much surprised now to find that the investigation was to be undertaken by the committee that involved an examination into these Pacific Railroads, and it was prolonged, and prolonged, and prolonged, while the committee had stopped as a committeeman, and those gentlemen who sit on either side of me have the same right as I have, I had the honor of an invitation to Mr. Blaine's house to read his statement, but I replied in the same way. It is for the House to determine whether the committee did right or wrong. If I have erred it has been an error of judgment, and I say to-day that it is job I never undertook.

Mr. Knott's Answer.

Mr. Knott (chairman of the Judiciary Committee) said he had listened to the imputations upon himself within the last hour, which coming from a different person he might perhaps answer very differently from the manner in which he should now attempt to answer them. Those who are intimately acquainted with him knew that he was the last man in the world to seek a personal controversy, and he assured the House that of all men in the world the gentleman from Maine (Blaine) was the last man with whom he would seek such a controversy. That gentleman was entirely too immense in his proportions. Why, the man he doth bestride this narrow world like a Colossus, and we petty men walk under his huge leg and hop about to find ourselves dishonorable graves. Personal controversy seemed to be that gentleman's forte. He reminded him of Homer's description of Diomede: Dire was the clang and dreadful from afar the armed tydides rushing to war. As a friend of his would say the gentleman was entirely too sumptious and too sumptious for him. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Two-thirds of the time the gentleman was in the House he did not seem to realize whether he was the Speaker or only simply a member, and in a sense it would be an insoluble enigma to know which he was. The gentleman had quite unnecessarily lugged him (Knott) into this personal matter of his own. In the first place he had insinuated that from some unworthy motive he (Knott) as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee had appointed on the sub-committee which had charge of these investigations the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Asche.) In answer to that he had to say, first, that either of those gentlemen was his (Blaine's) peer in any sense of the word, and that in point of honor it was no disparagement to the gentleman from Maine to say they were his superiors. [Hisses and other marks of disapprobation from the Republican side of the House.]

"All Right."

Mr. Knott—That is all right. There are those kinds of animals in the world that hiss—vipers, geese and fools. [Laughter.] In the second place, this sub-committee was selected long before there was any insinuation, public or private, that the gentleman from Maine was in any manner implicated in any of the alleged fraudulent transactions on the part of any of these corporations, and it did seem to me, with all the gentleman flung his imputations at me, that it is a little strange he could ascribe such motives to me under the circumstance. Even granting that the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from North Carolina were his personal enemies, it does seem a little remarkable that you cannot touch one of these railroads but the gentleman from Maine will squeal, and I have no doubt that it struck Mr. Harrison as a little remarkable that when that $75,000 bond transaction was mentioned in the meeting of directors, the Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company should say: "Do not say anything about that, it will involve Blaine." But his committee was raised long before I had any intimation that Blaine was involved in it in any manner. I went to his personal friend and colleague (Frye), and asked him to take a position on the sub-committee, which he declined. The gentleman from Maine seems to insinuate that it is the settled purpose of the Judiciary Committee to do something or other which might peradventure prevent him from receiving the nomination of his party at the coming convention at Cincinnati. I beg the gentleman to believe that so far as I am concerned we are perfectly willing he should receive that nomination. If in the pending campaign we cannot defeat the gentleman from Maine, then our cause is hopeless. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] If he shall receive the nomination and be elected by the American people in the face of all the facts, then all I can say is: "May the Lord have mercy on the American people." [Shouts of laughter.] The Judiciary Committee has done the gentleman no wrong. It has not even decided what shall be done with these letters. The committee has not taken any action on the subject at all, and the gentleman ought to be informed that to-morrow morning the question was to be brought up. Yet in defiance of all parliamentary law an ex-Speaker of the House comes here on the pretext of a personal explanation, and takes the matter away from the jurisdiction of the

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....S. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

MULLIGAN swore strongly about the interview at the RIGGS House, but both the witnesses present declared he lied. And this is the man whose word is claimed to be all that is necessary to tear down a man's character.

THE appropriation bill, now under consideration in the Senate, shows that Democratic Senators do not follow the belittling notions of the House, as to salaries and expenses. They have steadily voted with Republicans in restoring appropriations to last year's figures.

THE unprecedented feat of spanning the continent in a little more than three days was safely accomplished by the JARRETT & PALMER train, and the trip proved the possibility of making the journey in but three days' time. It was a wonderful achievement in railroading, however, to make the trip in eighty-four hours.

THE ex-Sultan of Turkey has ended his life under circumstances that must be considered suspicious. A weak-minded, self-indulgent man, it can hardly be presumed that unprompted, he would have committed an act of suicide in the bungling manner reported. Usually suicides perform their work quickly and promptly, under a spasmodic impulse of courage. But to take a pair of scissors and lacerate and cut, till the veins of the arm were opened, does not appear at all probable in the case of ABDUL AZIZ. It was probably considered that an ex-Sultan dead, was better than an ex-Sultan alive; and events naturally followed the conclusion.

THE latest news from Europe represent war as imminent. The insurgent provinces of Turkey refuse to be pacified, and have armies, commanded by Russian officers that will seriously trouble the Turks. Russia is understood to favor the insurgents, while England's latest move is to support the Turkish Government. Serious fears of a collision between England and Russia are entertained, and probably occasion for them exists. A new and strange proposition has originated from some source to unite the two interests, by placing the Duke of Edinburgh at the head of an Empire composed of the Sclavic peoples. So many interests are involved in this that it will be hard to accomplish.

THE landing of a cargo of arms by an English man-of-war, for the benefit of the Turkish army, is a decidedly outspoken declaration that England intends to take part in the schemes going forward with reference to the future of that Empire. It is equivalent to a menace that the disintegrating operations of Russia, Austria and Germany are not to be tolerated, and that the new Sultan is to have fair play. One of her Admirals is examining the fortifications of the Dardanelles, and the English fleet is instructed not to permit the foreign powers to force the Dardanelles. Thus she means to protect Constantinople, and few doubt her power to do this. France and Italy are allied with her, and the determined attitude taken will very speedily solve the problem at issue, either for war or peace.

THE English Parliament is giving considerable attention, just now, to the question of educating children employed in agricultural labors, on the same principle as it already requires the education of the factory children. It is an indirect form of compulsory education, in that it compels employers to refuse employment to children who shall not have a Government certificate showing that they have attained a certain educational standard. The attempt was made a year ago to enforce a law of this general character, but owing to the defects it contained, this could not be done. The present law is intended to cure these defects by enacting a measure embodying the principle of the Factory act, and that shall be more vigorously carried out. Actual compulsion is not to be resorted to to compel the attendance of children at school, but employers are to be prohibited from hiring them under a specified age, and until they have obtained certificates of a certain amount of school attendance. The Government inspectors may be relied upon to secure compliance with these requirements in regard to factories, but the chief difficulty is in the rural districts, where local authority has no heart for the work.

THE Philadelphia *Press* makes a good point, *apropos* of the BLAINE persecution,—that he is fighting a battle, as against "the monstrous system which has made the assassination of the private character of public men in America a profession, and suffered a practice to grow into a precedent which is more dangerous to the institutions the intelligent Christian and conservative elements of this nation hold, after God, to be most sacred, than are the forgeries, frauds, and thefts of a thousand TWEEDS. This is strong language, but the occasion deserves it." Certain journals make the defamation of public, and even private character their stock in trade, and prosper by feeding the depraved taste for slander. Of late the tendency of public men has generally been to silently endure it, because the trouble and expense of punishing the slanderer were more than he seemed to be worth. But BLAINE stands up like a man, to meet the charges against him. The last assault upon MR. BLAINE is the most cowardly and treacherous yet made upon any of our statesmen, and takes us back to the spy and bravo days of the Italian Republics. MULLIGAN, the only witness upon whose testimony the charges rest, is confessedly unworthy of belief. A confidential clerk, even if the worst he alleges were true, he would be by admission a spy and an informer, whose evidence would be rejected in any court of justice. We hope his manly example will be followed by others. A man of his stamp deserves to be President.

THOSE LETTERS READ.

Elsewhere we comment on the ineffable meanness of those who have demanded, on pain of regarding him as guilty, the private letters of MR. BLAINE. What is there said was written and in type before we had news of his masterly *coup d' stat*, in the House yesterday afternoon. *Those letters were read*, and even the memorandum that was to do so much damage was sent to the Clerk's desk, and there read. As MR. BLAINE had declared, there was absolutely nothing in the entire series that any man need blush over, and absolutely nothing to criminate him. He had withheld them, on a simple question of right, but when this point had been made he suddenly turned and read the letters in full to the House. It was the shrewdest move of the session. To have trusted those letters to the rebel Generals and others constituting the committee would have been to put out of his own hands his defense, and to have given them into hands which would have misused and garbled them. The thief MULLIGAN is also shown to be an unmitigated liar.

After alluding to the fact that two rebel Generals were on the sub-committee, thirsting for revenge, because of the Amnesty debate, he proceeded to expose the dishonorable duplicity of PROCTOR KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. That gentleman, BLAINE affirmed, and KNOTT did not deny it, received a telegram from CALDWELL, the witness who knew most of the affair, stating that BLAINE was innocent, and Col. T. A. SCOTT's testimony true. *And this telegram* KNOTT suppressed, and pretended not to know where CALDWELL was, so as to summon him as a witness. Thus, along with all else, he KONTT, lied, in his desire to prevent the presence of a witness favorable to BLAINE.

And now, a plain word to our delegates to the National Convention. We know there are about a score west of the mountains, who will go for BLAINE if they have a chance, after they have given a complimentary vote for HARTRANFT. Do not allow yourselves to be caught up, by a caucus, in favor of the unit principle after HARTRANFT is voted for. The *game of the Eastern portion of our delegation is to defeat* BLAINE. Do not be hoodwinked by that party. You have the right to vote separately,—and do it. Above all else, stand by BLAINE for the good of the State and party.

THE CONVENTIONS.

It is probable that much of the excitement that attended the primaries on Saturday will reach over into the Conventions to-day. So many candidates are to be nominated, and so much interest gathers about some of them, and uncertainty around others, that the day will be full of struggle and excitement. This, probably, cannot be avoided, and we must accept the inevitable. But we counsel our friends that once the struggle is over, they prepare to abandon all their prejudices and excited feelings, and philosophically accept the situation. During the preliminary canvass it was proper to take all honorable measures to promote the advantage of the candidate preferred; but an essential principle in parties, as well as the State, is that of the right of the majority to rule. It will be utterly subversive of party discipline and success to admit that the hostilities engendered in the nominating canvass shall go over into the contest before the people. We do not seriously fear, however, the continuance of disagreeable feeling so much as a possible lack of energetic effort in behalf of some of the successful candidates. This is important. No one has a mortgage on or a birthright to the offices; and the rule should be that whoever may be successful shall have the cordial support of all, no matter what their griefs or disappointments may be. This principle is wise all round. We have known persons, by carrying their disappointments into the canvass, and seeking privately to compass the defeat of their successful rival, to blast their own political prospects forever. Prudence, as well as principle, calls for harmony.

But in order that no occasion for unpleasant feeling may arise, we sincerely hope the Conventions will do their work in the fairest and best possible manner. And where the delegates are not fully pledged, we hope they will be particular to secure the best nominations with which to go before the people. As we see it, the Fourth Legislative delegates are not pledged as a rule to but one candidate each. In combining, they can readily select the very best material at command, and make nominations acceptable to the people. If they fail in this, the fault will be unquestionably their own. So generally. There was never a time when the work of nominating needed to be more considerately and carefully done than now. If this duty be well performed, and a harmonious spirit follow, there is nothing to prevent a vigorous and successful canvass in this county. In view of the possible difficulties that may arise in the Presidential canvass, we urge that no element of discord be developed in our local canvass. We need to have the lines closely drawn, and to work together with a will. The result will afford more gratification to all than could possibly follow any contests or controversies. Harmony and peace are in every sense desirable, and should be promoted.

BLAINE'S LETTERS.

The latest form of attack on MR. BLAINE constitutes one of the greatest outrages we ever knew the American press to be guilty of—that of demanding that he shall surrender his private rights to gratify morbid curiosity, under pain, if he does not, of being accepted as guilty of having improperly received and sold Fort Smith Railroad bonds. The principle is identical with that of a demand that unless a man will surrender his wealth, or demand, he will be branded as a thief, perjurer, or murderer. MR. BLAINE prefers to trust to the manhood of the American people, and to assert his own manhood, by declaring that private letters are private property, that belongs either to the writer or receiver of the letters, and not the property of a spy and informer, who by some means has managed to obtain possession of them. He has, however, sought to meet every reasonable objection that can be raised—that the letters contain information that will implicate him, by submitting them to Judge BLACK and MR. CARPENTER, both of whom certify that they contain nothing that comes within the scope of the existing investigation. He also offers that the Chairman of the investigating committee shall see them, and satisfy himself that all is right. Despite all this, however, the cry is kept up that unless he gives the letters to the public he will be held guilty. With more respect to his defamers than they deserve, we affirm that he will *not* be held guilty, but on the contrary, will be all the more respected, that he has the manhood to assert his rights. The people do not want a candidate that will crawl in the mud before every demand that is made upon him.

The utter worthlessness of the evidence of MULLIGAN is evident. He swore that one letter showed that BLAINE had the Fort Smith bonds, to the amount of $64,000, and that a memorandum disclosed this fact. The memorandum only disclosed $28,000 of bonds of all kinds, with no evidence of improper ownership whatever. Against MULLIGAN, who openly admits he had motives of revenge for a personal slight, is the sworn testimony of THOMAS A. SCOTT, FISHER, BLAINE, ATKINS and others, flatly denying that BLAINE had anything to do with the $64,000 bonds, which were the immediate subject of investigation. With these facts before us, we need have no trouble to understand just what this hunt into MR. BLAINE's private letters means. It is simply the hope that unguarded allusions to private affairs may give a clue to something that they can base a charge upon, and so hunt him to death. BLAINE refuses them, because, 1. The public has no business with them. 2. Because he will not satisfy malevolent curiosity. Yet he takes every reasonable precaution to have it shown that the letters contain nothing to his discredit. However innocent private letters are, when properly understood, they can often be made the foundation for inuendoes or charges which will require time and trouble to explain. It is shorter and easier to meet charges already made, than new ones gotten up to order.

The wilful character of the misrepresentation employed is illustrated by the allusions to the manner in which the letters were obtained. MULLIGAN has never denied the statement that BLAINE, when he promised to return them, did so; but having again received them without promise to return them, kept them, when he knew that MULLIGAN proposed to use them as a threat toward him. The dishonorable, and utterly lawless proceedings necessitated his being treated as he was. He had no claim whatever to honorable considerations. Vengeful, dishonorable, and reckless, he had, by his own action, put himself beyond the pale of honor, and could only be treated as a base calumniator, willing to violate the privacy of confidential correspondence, by using the letters sent to another party, to the injury of the writer. All the sympathy expended upon him is wasted. To represent him as of high character, a man of truth and probity is rather strong, when he at that moment was steadily illustrating that he was mean, treacherous, revengeful and perjured. That MR. BLAINE used extraordinary measures to free himself from a man of this stamp does not seem to us strange.

The facts, as we gather them, in relation to this entire transaction, are these: MR. BLAINE has had a tendency to speculation, a fact of no especial discredit, so long as honestly indulged. From his position, he had opportunities of knowing favorable chances for successful operations, the benefit of which he gave to his friends, when the speculation was likely to involve his official record. In his personal operations he was entirely honest and honorable, and when he served his friends, he did so fairly and properly. So far as the indications go, he never received a bribe, or in any way operated so as to involve his Congressional record, but kept free from all ventures that would prevent his freedom of action, as a member of Congress. In all this he was right. Of course the most resolute effort will be made to turn the refusal to show his private letters against him. The fact that this is resorted to shows how completely his enemies are at fault for any positive charge against him. They know of nothing in the letters referred to, that is against him; on the contrary, they are assured by eminent lawyers that there is absolutely nothing in them bearing on the investigation. Yet with all this, the opposition affect to believe that there must be something terrible, and will believe it, if he doesn't show the letters. In other words, if he will not criminate himself, they will believe he is a criminal any how. This is the honor and fair play shown him, and all because he is the favorite of the people for the Presidency. We simply urge that the nature of the fight against him constitutes a powerful reason why his friends should stand by him uncompromisingly, to the end. If his well known character is not proof against one self-convicted perjurer, a pure life is of no value. Others are not treated as he has been, and the outrage against him should be resented.

Com. Vanderbilt's Will.

It is a shameful thing to be sure, but, then, you know we Americans are *so* peculiar. I mean it is a shameful thing that bets are being made in this city that Commodore Vanderbilt will die before the 4th of July. That brings up the subject of his will, and it is said to be a daily topic of conversation on the Stock Exchange that the veteran has made his will, and that its contents are known. They say you can get a bet upon anything in New York, and already bets are made that the will, which it is currently reported he has made, is only a stock-jobbing operation, and the real will is unknown. But there is so much publicity given to the matter that there is no harm in saying that the so-called will, which is the subject of present gossip, provides that after certain moderate legacies are paid, the balance of his property, including the New York Central shares, shall be held in trust, and the income divided equally among the Commodore's children, and upon their decease to the grandchildren in the proportion that the children were entitled to receive. His great-grandchildren are to receive in the same proportion until the last of his grandchildren is dead, when the estate is to be divided equally among his great-grandchildren. This is as far as the law of New York will permit a man to go in devising his property. The will simply gives to his children and grandchildren the income of his vast property, and provides that his great-grandchildren shall receive it in fee simple upon the death of his last grandchild. This is perpetuating a dynasty with a vengeance.

The Fast Train.

The trans-continental fast train has accomplished its journey from ocean to ocean in 83 hours 34 minutes, its progress on the Central Pacific Railroad having been somewhat delayed by the wearing out of the brakes, which necessitated an addition to the train to insure safety in the heavy mountain-grades. Everything considered, the feat is really a remarkable one. In their flight the passengers climbed three great mountain ridges and crossed the two great rivers of the continent; the train, too, had the most of the way to depend on single-track roads, and some of these are far inferior in ballasting to the English lines. Notwithstanding this the whole performance surpassed that of the great English trains which run nightly from London to Edinburgh and Holyhead, even without taking into consideration the fact that the "Wild Irishman" and "Mad Scotchman" only travel hundreds of miles, where what may be styled the "Go-Ahead Yankee" traversed thousands. The fast train has, of course, been primarily an advertisement for its managers; it will have the effect of calling public attention to the possibility and advisability of extending our fast-mail system throughout the country, and it may induce railroad managers on the great trunk lines, where travel is large and travelers desire economy of time above all things, to substitute trains running 35 or 40 miles an hour for those that now make barely 20.

Napoleon's Bookcase.

A rich and massive bookcase that once belonged to Napoleon I. is now in possession of the family of the late Mathias W. Day, of Newark, New Jersey. It was purchased by Mr. Goodrich ("Peter Parley"), while representing our Government in France, and brought by him to this country. Returning to Paris, in 1859, he was compelled to part with it, Mr. Day gladly becoming its purchaser. Aside from its value as a relic of France's matchless soldier, it has great merit as a beautiful and substantial piece of cabinet work, combining solidity with lightness and elegance. It is of French black oak all through, richly carved. In size it is about five by seven feet, with the lower half inclosed by solid doors, swinging on pivots instead of hinges, and the upper half by glass doors, showing the shelves within. Clusters of fruits, heads of lions and owls, and two or three Roman busts appear in skillful carving on the face; the sides are plain panels. A sideboard of the same wood, which likewise belonged to Napoleon, is still retained by the Day family.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Popular Romances.

The *Publisher's Weekly* has ascertained, by addressing inquires to booksellers in all parts of the country, that the twelve most saleable novels (excluding Bulwer, Dickson, Scott, Thackeray, and George Eliot) are "John Halifax," "Jane Eyre," "The Wooing O't," "St. Elmo," "One Summer," Scarlet Letter," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "My Wife and I," "Prince of Thule," "Infelice," "Barriers Burned Away," "Opening of a Chestnut-Burr." These results are highly gratifying, inasmuch as they show that writers of the grade of Southworth are not popular, at the bookstores, but derive their support from the ignorant portion of the people who patronize the libraries. The possibility of excluding such works altogether from the libraries is, therefore, much nearer than it has been thought to be.

A Pleasant Story.

The Boston correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* relates the following: "A lovely story of city neighborliness touched me the other day, and so I tell it to you. A young lady carried some gift to a small hospital nearly opposite her own house. She was pitiful and sympathetic, and soon found that two of the invalid women took great comfort into looking into the lighted sitting-room of her own home, and seeing all the pleasant family life there, and they were sorry when the shades shut out the sight. After that, all winter long, the shades were left up until the hospital patients were in bed, and they grew very fond of that friendly group whom they knew in no other way, but who were so willing to do their part toward 'setting the solitary in families.'"

ROCHESTER *Democrat*: An exasperated sufferer has just had patented an umbrella that we feel sure will supply a want long felt. The handle is arranged for a large charge of dynamite, and when a person leaves the umbrella at the church door Sunday mornings and the usual fiend picks it up he is sure to lose a hand at least, unless he understands how to manipulate it. It is said to be singularly effective.

MADAME TALMA'S PATIENCE.

How a Great Actress Schooled Herself.

One of Madame Talma's favorite exercises was the ejaculation of the monosyllable "Ah!" with an infinite variety of notes to affect the mind of the hearer in different ways. She used to shut herself up in her room and imagine situations of horror or affliction, in which she was herself the principal. She was sometimes about to be dragged to the guillotine, or her children were being torn from her, or she was deserted by her husband, a prey to jealous anguish; her emotion never failed to follow these fancies, and her exclamations were sometimes so agonizing that the reflection of them back upon herself almost exhausted her consciousness. Her expression was purposely confined to the simple ejeculation "Ah!" for she thought it desirable to acquire a complete command of tones before practicing more complex forms of meaning shaped into words. Another of her exercises consisted in various utterances of the short, seemingly insignificant sentence of "Bonjour, Monsieur." She used to imagine a quarrel with a friend and then a constrained meeting, all of which her "Bonjour, Monsieur," should indicate; or a concealed disgust, or a hidden passion, or a cold disdain; and these phases she repeated till she was certain that they must convey till the intended feeling to any hearer of average sensibility. Here is an example of that patience of genius which Carlyle has spoken of as its very essence. There are probably many young people entered or entering upon the stage, and believing themselves clever, who will laugh at the idea of these solitary, arduous efforts of Madame Talma's; they will say, "How ridiculous to imagine yourself being dragged to the guillotine; how absurd to spend hours in giving expression to such a phrase as 'Bonjour, Monsieur;'" and no doubt if the great artist were living still, as her reputation is, these persons would proceed to "quiz her" according to their own notions. They might do that, and she, certain of her art, might advance with her modest dignity to the centre of the stage, face her audience, speak a few appealing words in her tender, faultless articulation, and meet the answer of fast-falling tears from every man and every woman present; for she never failed to reach the hearts of her hearers—*Temple Bar.*

The Surprise Party.

One evening recently the friends of a married couple up in Chillicothe determined to give them a surprise party. To this end, twelve couples of young folks with well-filled baskets, made their appearance before the house about 9 o,clock. As they came up to the door they saw the gentleman standing in the alleyway with his overcoat on, and smoking a cigar, and the parlor was all lighted up. This struck them as rather singular, but the leader grabbed the doorknob, and they rushed hilariously in. The gas was burning brightly, and six dignified old ladies were sitting around the stove, looking as solemn as grand inquisitors.

"Oh, my! where's Mattie?" shouted one exuberant young lady, setting her basket on the piano.

"She's up stairs," said an old lady, looking over her spectacles with solemn acrimony.

"Let's have her down," screamed half a dozen girls in chorus, as they made a break for the hall.

"Here, girls, girls, don't go up there!" and the old ladies made a hasty attempt to check the proposed raid.

"Why, what on earth's the matter here, anyhow?" inquired the impatient darlings.

"Well, I believe it's a boy."

And that company of nice young men and women moved away like a soap-bubble in a hurricane, and the girls never stopped for beaux or baskets, but stuffed their handkerchiefs into their mouths to hold their breath down till they were safe behind their own door, and not a girl in the Fourth Ward knows where Mattie lives.

His Sleepiessness.

"I'm habbin heap o' trouble wid sleeplessness dese nights," remarked an old darkey at the suburban end of State street, the other day.

"Ho-ho, I reckons I knows all 'bout dat," said another African near by.

"Yo' knows noffin—dats what you knows," replied the old man.

"Sartin I do knows sumfdin," chuckled the other; "I knows well 'nuff dat yo' can't sleep 'o nights, an' sides, I knows dat yo' neighbor's can't nuther, ef deys got any chickens."

The old darkey looked grieved at these words, and as he turned away he expressed his opinion of them by mumbling: "Ef dere's anything I hates it's to see two culled gemmen allus quarrelin' wid each other—specially wen dey's both ob de sa me perfession."

Hearsay Evidence.

Two literary ladies were lately witnesses in a trial. One of them, upon hearing the usual questions asked, "What is your name?" and "How old are you?" turned to her companion and said: "I do not like to tell my age; not that I have any objection to its being known, but I don't want it published in all the newspapers." "Well," said the witty Mrs——, "I will tell you how to avoid it. You have heard the objection to all hearsay evidence; tell them you don't remember when you were born, and all you know of it is by hearsay." The ruse took, and the question was not pressed.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN PORTER,
OF PENN TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of the Fifth Legislative District. d74-S

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SNODGRASS,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP,
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.
Sixth Legislative District.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d45-d48

FOR SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d48

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WM. M'CALLIN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 2.

CORONER.

FOR CORONER,
MARK DONLEY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

THE *Evening Dispatch* is the title of a bright new daily paper published at York, Pa., by Hiram Young.

A GERMAN Centennial jubilee will take place at Reading on the 19th inst.

HAY is scarce and high. Many farmers are entirely out, and are compelled to buy. $25 per ton is paid in some sections of the county, and hay commands generally higher prices throughout the county, than in many of the larger cities.—*Berks County Journal.*

Frozen to Death in May.

The Denver (Col.) *News* of May 27 says: "Two Swedes, crossing the Snowy Range on foot, left the Summit House, in Berthroud Pass, Sunday, and started down the west slope. They were intending to go to Hot Sulphur Springs. Both men carried bundles of blankets and provisions, each pack weighing seventy-five or eighty pounds. On Tuesday evening one of the men returned to the Summit House. He was snow-blind, frost-bitten, and had barely strength enough to walk. He reported that his companion had frozen to death. Soon after leaving the Summit the storm set in, and they became bewildered, benumbed with cold, and lost their way. They threw away their blankets to facilitate their movements, and the matches with which they were provided being wet, refused to ignite. Had they been experienced mountaineers, they would have wrapped themselves in their blankets and sunk into the snow, where they might have lived until the storm abated. The survivor withstood the terrible exposure and reached the Summit as above described. A party of men at Summit went down the trail, or road, and on Wednesday found the dead Swede. The snow was so deep that the removal of the body seemed out of the question then, so they buried it temporarily under six feet of snow, and will leave it there until its removal for permanent burial can be effected.

Modern Jerusalem.

Just now Jerusalem is full of tourists, and hotels are crowded. Olive wood shops and photograph stores are thronged, and the highways leading to the city presents a lively scene, especially when one of Cook's great parties arrive or depart, with their sun-umbrellas, flowing kefiyehs, horses, mules, baggage, bundles without number, muleteers, dragomans, guides, cooks, servants, and all the rest. The tourist season will not commence as early as usual this year, owing to the fact that the quarantine was not removed until the middle of January, and hotel keepers, dragomans and others whose living is derived to a great extent from travelers, have suffered in consequence.—*Boston Advertiser.*

What He Expected.

"My boy," said a solemn-visaged evangelist to a lad who had just emerged from a hair-pulling match with another boy, "do you expect to rove hereafter in a land of pure delight?" "No," said the lad, "I've busted another button off'n my trousers, and I expect to get licked for it."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John D. Scott, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MIBSOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAXTER.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
PACKING
BOXES
NOT TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF
BILL STUFF
ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.
WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.
G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,
29th and Liberty Streets.
b99

GREENWOOD
CEMETERY.
The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.
A. KELLY, President.
A. CLANEY, Secretary.
a3-n

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
out of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAGS! RAGS!
I want all the good cotton and woolen RAGS can get and will pay the highest market price, either in CASH or trade.
JAMES HARRISON,
147 162 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

POCKET COOK STOVE,
For Travelers, Fishing Parties, &c.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 LIBERTY STREET

QUEEN OLIVES—PINTS AND QUARTS—Crosse & Blackwell's and Gordon & Dollworth's; also, Motett's Olive Oil, plain and quarts, received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

THE *Evening Dispatch* is the title of a bright new daily paper published at York, Pa., by Hiram Young.

A GERMAN Centennial jubilee will take place at Reading on the 19th inst.

HAY is scarce and high. Many farmers are entirely out, and are compelled to buy. $25 per ton is paid in some sections of the county, and hay commands generally higher prices throughout the county, than in many of the larger cities.—*Berks County Journal.*

Frozen to Death in May.

The Denver (Col.) *News* of May 27 says: "Two Swedes, crossing the Snowy Range on foot, left the Summit House, in Berthroud Pass, Sunday, and started down the west slope. They were intending to go to Hot Sulphur Springs. Both men carried bundles of blankets and provisions, each pack weighing seventy-five or eighty pounds. On Tuesday evening one of the men returned to the Summit House. He was snow-blind, frost-bitten, and had barely strength enough to walk. He reported that his companion had frozen to death. Soon after leaving the Summit the storm set in, and they became bewildered, benumbed with cold, and lost their way. They threw away their blankets to facilitate their movements, and the matches with which they were provided being wet, refused to ignite. Had they been experienced mountaineers, they would have wrapped themselves in their blankets and sunk into the snow, where they might have lived until the storm abated. The survivor withstood the terrible exposure and reached the Summit as above described. A party of men at Summit went down the trail, or road, and on Wednesday found the dead Swede. The snow was so deep that the removal of the body seemed out of the question then, so they buried it temporarily under six feet of snow, and will leave it there until its removal for permanent burial can be effected.

Modern Jerusalem.

Just now Jerusalem is full of tourists, and hotels are crowded. Olive wood shops and photograph stores are thronged, and the highways leading to the city presents a lively scene, especially when one of Cook's great parties arrive or depart, with their sun-umbrellas, flowing kefiyehs, horses, mules, baggage, bundles without number, muleteers, dragomans, guides, cooks, servants, and all the rest. The tourist season will not commence as early as usual this year, owing to the fact that the quarantine was not removed until the middle of January, and hotel keepers, dragomans and others whose living is derived to a great extent from travelers, have suffered in consequence.—*Boston Advertiser.*

What He Expected.

"My boy," said a solemn-visaged evangelist to a lad who had just emerged from a hair-pulling match with another boy, "do you expect to rove hereafter in a land of pure delight?" "No," said the lad, "I've busted another button off'n my trousers, and I expect to get licked for it."

DRY GOODS, TRUMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To Our Friends, Patrons and Strangers Visiting Our City.

Two of our principal buyers being in the Eastern Markets, twice last week, and having made very extensive purchases, replenished every department in the house with all the VERY LATEST and NEWEST NOVELTIES from FOREIGN and AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS. In our

DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS,

An unusually fine and attractive assortment of NEW SUMMER NOVELTIES have been opened and placed on our counters. New Plaids for Summer, from lowest to finest qualities of imported goods, ranging in price from 8c per yard to $1.50; Damasse Plaids and Stripes, Camel's Hair and Cashmere Plaids, &c. And, in Silks, it has never been our pleasure to offer such an extended line of the best and most celebrated manufacture, and the very best possible value. The latest colorings for Summer promenade and street wear, from $1.00 to $2.50 per yard; and a choice line of Plaid and Striped Mourning and Fancy Silks. Black Goods Department, new and complete in all lines and grades.

ON OUR SECOND FLOOR, IN THE SUIT DEPARTMENT

We have now opened a beautiful display of Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, in a great variety of styles, at much less than usual prices; also, full line of Black Alpaca, Cashmere and Silk Suits, Plain and Fancy Check Silk Suits, and a full line in all sizes for Misses. Also a fine assortment of Silk and Cashmere Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets, all new styles. We have, also on this floor, Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, Skirts, White Goods of every description, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Curtain Nets and Laces, Trunks, Satchels, &c., at our usual bargain prices. Securing some special bargains for

OUR DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS DEPARTMENT,

We are now offering large lines of New, Fresh Goods, at lower prices than have been known for many years. A special bargain is offered in a lot of Satin-finish Table Napkins, slightly imperfect at $1.00 per dozen. Best makes of Calicos at 4½, 5 and 6½c. Brown Sheetings at 4½, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8c, and extra bargains in Bleached Shirtings, in old and best known makes, lower than ever; also, good bargains in Cheviot Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Towels and Towellings, Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Linen Lap Rugs, &c. We are receiving daily in our Ladies' and Gents'

FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

All the very newest and latest novelties. New Hats and Bonnets, New Flowers, Feathers and Tips. New Ribbons in all widths, and a beautiful new line of Plain and Plaid Sash Ribbons at lowest prices; Ladies' Linen Sets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Corsets, Panniers, &c. Large assortment of new Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at low prices. Special attention is directed to our line of Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts, a new line of which has just been received at special low prices.

Every Department Replenished with New Goods at Popular Prices.

☞Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for June, with list of goods and prices, Latest Fashion Plates, and interesting reading matter, the finest number yet issued, mailed, postage paid, free to any address.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

Remnants Remnants SILK Remnants Remnants
On Thursday, June 1,
We will offer on our
Silk Counter,
AT
Much Less Than Real Value,
A LARGE LOT OF
Plain Colored, Black and White and Colored Stripe and
CHECK SILKS.
Choice and desirable goods, in quantities ranging from 1 to 15 yards. Many good bargains are offered in this lot of Silk. Our line of
Plain Colored Dress Silks
is kept up full and complete in all the desirable shades of Real Brown, Myrtle, Garnet, Steel and Slate, Smoke Navy Blue, &c. We also offer a choice assortment of
Black Grenadines
In Plain, Barred, Striped and Brocade Patterns.
VELVET STRIPED HERNANIS,
Black, Navy Blue and Myrtle. All the newest patterns in
Black & Colored Brocade Silks.
Black Velvets, Plain, Barred and Striped, all at the lowest prices.
Black Satins Grain and Taffetta Dress Silks, most reliable makes, wear guaranteed.
Thin Taffetta Silks for Rining Grenadines, from 90c per yard up.
New Goods in every Department.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

INSURANCE.
ÆTNA
INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Charter Perp

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....S. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$6 00
By Mail, for six months	3 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

MULLIGAN swore strongly about the interview at the RIGGS House, but both the witnesses present declared he lied. And this is the man whose word is claimed to be all that is necessary to tear down a man's character.

THE appropriation bill, now under consideration in the Senate, shows that Democratic Senators do not follow the belittling notions of the House, as to salaries and expenses. They have steadily voted with Republicans in restoring appropriations to last year's figures.

THE unprecedented feat of spanning the continent in a little more than three days was safely accomplished by the JARRETT & PALMER train, and the trip proved the possibility of making the journey in but three days' time. It was a wonderful achievement in railroading, however, to make the trip in eighty-four hours.

THE ex-Sultan of Turkey has ended his life under circumstances that must be considered suspicious. A weak-minded, self-indulgent man, it can hardly be presumed that unprompted, he would have committed an act of suicide in the bungling manner reported. Usually suicides perform their work quickly and promptly, under a spasmodic impulse of courage. But to take a pair of scissors and lacerate and cut, till the veins of the arm were opened, does not appear at all probable in the case of ABDUL AZIZ. It was probably considered that an ex-Sultan dead, was better than an ex-Sultan alive; and events naturally followed the conclusion.

THE latest news from Europe represent war as imminent. The insurgent provinces of Turkey refuse to be pacified, and have armies, commanded by Russian officers that will seriously trouble the Turks. Russia is understood to favor the insurgents, while England's latest move is to support the Turkish Government. Serious fears of a collision between England and Russia are entertained, and probably occasion for them exists. A new and strange proposition has originated from some source to unite the two interests, by placing the Duke of Edinburgh at the head of an Empire composed of the Sclavic peoples. So many interests are involved in this that it will be hard to accomplish.

THE landing of a cargo of arms by an English man-of-war, for the benefit of the Turkish army, is a decidedly outspoken declaration that England intends to take part in the schemes going forward with reference to the future of that Empire. It is equivalent to a menace that the disintegrating operations of Russia, Austria and Germany are not to be tolerated, and that the new Sultan is to have fair play. One of her Admirals is examining the fortifications of the Dardanelles, and the English fleet is instructed not to permit the foreign powers to force the Dardanelles. Thus she means to protect Constantinople, and few doubt her power to do this. France and Italy are allied with her, and the determined attitude taken will very speedily solve the problem at issue, either for war or peace.

THE English Parliament is giving considerable attention, just now, to the question of educating children employed in agricultural labors, on the same principle as it already requires the education of the factory children. It is an indirect form of compulsory education, in that it compels employers to refuse employment to children who shall not have a Government certificate showing that they have attained a certain educational standard. The attempt was made a year ago to enforce a law of this general character, but owing to the defects it contained, this could not be done. The present law is intended to cure these defects by enacting a measure embodying the principle of the Factory act, and that shall be more vigorously carried out. Actual compulsion is not to be resorted to to compel the attendance of children at school, but employers are to be prohibited from hiring them under a specified age, and until they have obtained certificates of a certain amount of school attendance. The Government inspectors may be relied upon to secure compliance with these requirements in regard to factories, but the chief difficulty is in the rural districts, where local authority has no heart for the work.

THE Philadelphia *Press* makes a good point, *apropos* of the BLAINE persecution,—that he is fighting a battle, as against "the monstrous system which has made the assassination of the private character of public men in America a profession, and suffered a practice to grow into a precedent which is more dangerous to the institutions the intelligent Christian and conservative elements of this nation hold, after God, to be most sacred, than are the forgeries, frauds, and thefts of a thousand TWEEDS. This is strong language, but the occasion deserves it." Certain journals make the defamation of public, and even private character their stock in trade, and prosper by feeding the depraved taste for slander. Of late the tendency of public men has generally been to silently endure it, because the trouble and expense of punishing the slanderer were more than he seemed to be worth. But BLAINE stands up like a man, to meet the charges against him. The last assault upon, BLAINE is the most cowardly and treacherous yet made upon any of our statesmen, and takes us back to the spy and bravo days of the Italian Republics. MULLIGAN, the only witness upon whose testimony the charges rest, is confessedly unworthy of belief. A confidential clerk, even if the worst he alleges were true, he would be by admission a spy and an informer, whose evidence would be rejected in any court of justice. We hope his manly example will be followed by others. A man of his stamp deserves to be President.

THOSE LETTERS READ.

Elsewhere we comment on the ineffable meanness of those who have demanded, on pain of regarding him as guilty, the private letters of Mr. BLAINE. What is there said was written and in type before we had news of his masterly *coup d'état*, in the House yesterday afternoon. *Those letters were read*, and even the memorandum that was to do so much damage was sent to the Clerk's desk, and there read. As Mr. BLAINE had declared, there was absolutely nothing in the entire series that any man need blush over, and absolutely nothing to criminate him. He had withheld them, on a simple question of right, but when this point had been made he suddenly turned and read the letters in full to the House. It was the shrewdest move of the session. To have trusted those letters to the rebel Generals and others constituting the committee would have been to put out of his own hands his defense, and to have given them into hands which would have misused and garbled them. The thief MULLIGAN is also shown to be an unmitigated liar.

After alluding to the fact that two rebel Generals were on the sub-committee, thirsting for revenge, because of the Amnesty debate, he proceeded to expose the dishonorable duplicity of PROCTOR KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. That gentleman, BLAINE affirmed, and KNOTT did not deny it, received a telegram from CALDWELL, the witness who knew most of the affair, stating that BLAINE was innocent, and Col. T. A. SCOTT's testimony true. *And this telegram* KNOTT suppressed, and pretended not to know where CALDWELL was, so as to summon him as a witness. Thus, along with all else, he KONTT, lied, in his desire to prevent the presence of a witness favorable to BLAINE.

And now, a plain word to our delegates to the National Convention. We know there are about a score west of the mountains, who will go for BLAINE if they have a chance, after they have given a complimentary vote for HARTRANFT. Do not allow yourselves to be caught up, by a caucus, in favor of the unit principle after HARTRANFT is voted for. The *game of the Eastern portion of our delegation is to defeat* BLAINE. Do not be hoodwinked by that party. You have the right to vote separately,—and do it. Above all else, stand by BLAINE for the good of the State and party.

THE CONVENTIONS.

It is probable that much of the excitement that attended the primaries on Saturday will reach over into the Conventions to-day. So many candidates are to be nominated, and so much interest gathers about some of them, and uncertainty around others, that the day will be full of struggle and excitement. This, probably, cannot be avoided, and we must accept the inevitable. But we counsel our friends that once the struggle is over, they prepare to abandon all their prejudices and excited feelings, and philosophically accept the situation. During the preliminary canvass it was proper to take all honorable measures to promote the advantage of the candidate preferred; but an essential principle in parties, as well as the State, is that of the right of the majority to rule. It will be utterly subversive of party discipline and success to admit that the hostilities engendered in the nominating canvass shall go over into the contest before the people. We do not seriously fear, however, the continuance of disagreeable feeling so much as a possible lack of energetic effort in behalf of some of the successful candidates. This is important. No one has a mortgage on or a birthright to the offices; and the rule should be that whoever may be successful shall have the cordial support of all, no matter what their griefs or disappointments may be. This principle is wise all round. We have known persons, by carrying their disappointments into the canvass, and seeking privately to compass the defeat of their successful rival, to blast their own political prospects forever. Prudence, as well as principle, calls for harmony.

But in order that no occasion for unpleasant feeling may arise, we sincerely hope the Conventions will do their work in the fairest and best possible manner. And where the delegates are not fully pledged, we hope they will be particular to secure the best nominations with which to go before the people. As we see it, the Fourth Legislative delegates are not pledged as a rule to but one candidate each. In combining, they can readily select the very best material at command, and make nominations acceptable to the people. If they fail in this, the fault will be unquestionably their own. So generally. There was never a time when the work of nominating needed to be more considerately and carefully done than now. If this duty be well performed, and a harmonious spirit follow, there is nothing to prevent a vigorous and successful canvass in this county. In view of the possible difficulties that may arise in the Presidential canvass, we urge that no element of discord be developed in our local canvass. We need to have the lines closely drawn, and to work together with a will. The result will afford more gratification to all than could possibly follow any contests or controversies. Harmony and peace are in every sense desirable, and should be promoted.

BLAINE'S LETTERS.

The latest form of attack on Mr. BLAINE constitutes one of the greatest outrages we ever knew the American press to be guilty of—that of demanding that he shall surrender his private rights to gratify morbid curiosity, under pain, if he does not, of being accepted as guilty of having improperly received and sold Fort Smith Railroad bonds. The principle is identical with that of a demand that unless a man will surrender his wealth, or demand, he will be branded as a thief, perjurer, or murderer. Mr. BLAINE prefers to trust to the manhood of the American people, and to assert his own manhood, by declaring that private letters are private property, that belongs either to the writer or receiver of the letters, and not the property of a spy and informer, who by some means has managed to obtain possession of them. He has, however, sought to meet every reasonable objection that can be raised—that the letters contain information that will implicate him, by submitting them to Judge BLACK and Mr. CARPENTER, both of whom certify that they contain nothing that comes within the scope of the existing investigation. He also offers that the Chairman of the investigating committee shall see them, and satisfy himself that all is right. Despite all this, however, the cry is kept up that unless he gives the letters to the public he will be held guilty. With more respect to his defamers than they deserve, we affirm that he will *not* be held guilty, but on the contrary, will be all the more respected, that he has the manhood to assert his rights. The people do not want a candidate that will crawl in the mud before every demand that is made upon him.

The utter worthlessness of the evidence of MULLIGAN is evident. He swore that one letter showed that BLAINE had the Fort Smith bonds, to the amount of $64,000, and that a memorandum disclosed this fact. The memorandum only disclosed $28,000 of bonds of all kinds, with no evidence of improper ownership whatever. Against MULLIGAN, who openly admits he had motives of revenge for a personal slight, is the sworn testimony of THOMAS A. SCOTT, FISHER, BLAINE, ATKINS and others, flatly denying that BLAINE had anything to do with the $64,000 bonds, which were the immediate subject of investigation. With these facts before us, we need have no trouble to understand just what this hunt into Mr. BLAINE's private letters means. It is simply the hope that unguarded allusions to private affairs may give a clue to something that they can base a charge upon, and so hunt him to death. BLAINE refuses them, because, 1. The public has no business with them. 2. Because he will not satisfy malevolent curiosity. Yet he takes every reasonable precaution to have it shown that the letters contain nothing to his discredit. However innocent private letters are, when properly understood, they can often be made the foundation for inuendoes or charges which will require time and trouble to explain. It is shorter and easier to meet charges already made, than new ones gotten up to order.

The wilful character of the misrepresentation employed is illustrated by the allusions to the manner in which the letters were obtained. MULLIGAN has never denied the statement that BLAINE, when he promised to return them, did so; but having again received them without promise to return them, kept them, when he knew that MULLIGAN proposed to use them as a threat toward him. The dishonorable, and utterly lawless proceedings necessitated his being treated as he was. He had no claim whatever to honorable considerations. Vengeful, dishonorable, and reckless, he had, by his own action, put himself beyond the pale of honor, and could only be treated as a base calumniator, willing to violate the privacy of confidential correspondence, by using the letters sent to another party, to the injury of the writer. All the sympathy expended upon him is wasted. To represent him as of high character, a man of truth and probity is rather strong, when he at that moment was steadily illustrating that he was mean, treacherous, revengeful and perjured. That Mr. BLAINE used extraordinary measures to free himself from a man of this stamp does not seem to us strange.

The facts, as we gather them, in relation to this entire transaction, are these: Mr. BLAINE has had a tendency to speculation, a fact of no especial discredit, so long as honestly indulged. From his position, he had opportunities of knowing favorable chances for successful operations, the benefit of which he gave to his friends, when the speculation was likely to involve his official record. In his personal operations he was entirely honest and honorable, and when he served his friends, he did so fairly and properly. So far as the indications go, he never received a bribe, or in any way operated so as to involve his Congressional record, but kept free from all ventures that would prevent his freedom of action, as a member of Congress. In all this he was right. Of course the most resolute effort will be made to turn the refusal to show his private letters against him. The fact that this is resorted to shows how completely his enemies are at fault for any positive charge against him. They know of nothing in the letters referred to, that is against him; on the contrary, they are assured by eminent lawyers that there is absolutely nothing in them bearing on the investigation. Yet with all this, the opposition affect to believe that there must be something terrible, and will believe it, if he doesn't show the letters. In other words, if he will not criminate himself, they will believe he is a criminal any how. This is the honor and fair play shown him, and all because he is the favorite of the people for the Presidency. We simply urge that the nature of the fight against him constitutes a powerful reason why his friends should stand by him uncompromisingly, to the end. If his well known character is not proof against one self-convicted perjurer, a pure life is of no value. Others are not treated as he has been, and the outrage against him should be resented.

Com. Vanderbilt's Will.

It is a shameful thing to be sure, but, then, you know we Americans are *so* peculiar. I mean it is a shameful thing that bets are being made in this city that Commodore Vanderbilt will die before the 4th of July. That brings up the subject of his will, and it is said to be a daily topic of conversation on the Stock Exchange that the veteran has made his will, and that its contents are known. They say you can get a bet upon anything in New York, and already bets are made that the will, which it is currently reported he has made, is only a stock-jobbing operation, and the real will is unknown. But there is so much publicity given to the matter that there is no harm in saying that the so-called will, which is the subject of present gossip, provides that after certain moderate legacies are paid, the balance of his property, including the New York Central shares, shall be held in trust, and the income divided equally among the Commodore's children, and upon their decease to the grandchildren in the proportion that the children were entitled to receive. His great-grandchildren are to receive in the same proportion until the last of his grandchildren is dead, when the estate is to be divided equally among his great-grandchildren. This is as far as the law of New York will permit a man to go in devising his property. The will simply gives to his children and grandchildren the income of their own property, and provides that his great-grandchildren shall receive it in fee simple upon the death of his last grandchild. This is perpetuating a dynasty with a vengeance.

The Fast Train.

The trans-continental fast train has accomplished its journey from ocean to ocean in 83 hours 34 minutes, its progress on the Central Pacific Railroad having been somewhat delayed by the wearing out of the brakes, which necessitated an addition to the train to insure safety in the heavy mountain grades. Everything considered, the feat is really a remarkable one. In their flight the passengers climbed three great mountain ridges and crossed the two great rivers of the continent; the train, too, had the most of the way to depend on single-track roads, and some of these are far inferior to the English lines. Notwithstanding this the whole performance surpassed that of the great English trains which run nightly from London to Edinburgh and Holyhead, even without taking into consideration the fact that the "Wild Irishman" and "Mad Scotchman" only travel hundreds of miles, where what may be styled the "Go-Ahead Yankee" traversed thousands. The fast train has, of course, been primarily an advertisement for its managers; it will have at least the effect of calling public attention to the possibility and advisability of expediting our fast-mail system throughout the country, and it may induce railroad managers on the great trunk lines, where travel is large and travelers desire economy of time above all things, to substitute trains running 35 or 40 miles an hour for those that now make barely 20.

Napoleon's Bookcase.

A rich and massive bookcase that once belonged to Napoleon I. is now in possession of the family of the late Mathias W. Day, of Newark, New Jersey. It was purchased by Mr. Goodrich ("Peter Parley"), while representing our Government in France, and brought by him to this country. Returning to Paris, in 1859, he was compelled to part with it, Mr. Day gladly becoming its purchaser. Aside from its value as a relic of France's matchless soldier, it has great merit as a beautiful and essential piece of cabinet work, combining solidity with lightness and elegance. It is of French black oak all through, richly carved. In size it is about five by seven feet, with the lower half inclosed by solid doors, swinging on pivots instead of hinges, and the upper half by glass doors, showing the shelves within. Clusters of fruits, heads of lions and owls, and two or three Roman busts appear in skillful carving on the face; the sides are plain panels. A sideboard of the same wood, which likewise belonged to Napoleon, is still retained by the Day family.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Popular Romances.

The *Publisher's Weekly* has ascertained, by addressing inquires to booksellers in all parts of the country, that the twelve most saleable novels (excluding Bulwer, Dickson, Scott, Thackeray, and George Eliot) are "John Halifax," "Jane Eyre," "The Wooing O't," "St. Elmo," "One Summer," Scarlet Letter," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "My Wife and I," "Prince of Thule," "Infelice," "Barriers Burned Away," "Opening of a Chestnut-Burr." These results are highly gratifying, inasmuch as they show that writers of the grade of Southworth are not popular, at the bookstores, but derive their support from the ignorant portion of the people who patronize the libraries. The possibility of excluding such works altogether from the libraries is, therefore, much nearer than it has been thought to be.

A Pleasant Story.

The Boston correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* relates the following: "A lovely story of city neighborliness touched me the other day, and so I tell it to you. A young lady carried some gift to a small hospital nearly opposite her own house. She was pitiful and sympathetic, and soon found that two of the invalid women took great comfort into looking into the lighted sitting-room of her own home, and seeing all the pleasant family life there, and they were sorry when the shades shut out the sight. After that, all winter long, the shades were left up until the hospital patients were in bed, and they grew very fond of that friendly group whom they knew in no other way, but who were so willing to do their part toward 'setting the solitary in families.'"

ROCHESTER *Democrat*: An exasperated sufferer has just had patented an umbrella that we feel sure will supply a want long felt. The handle is arranged for a large charge of dynamite, and when a person leaves the umbrella at the church door Sunday mornings and the usual fiend picks it up he is sure to lose a hand at least unless he understands how to manipulate it. It is said to be singularly effective.

MADAME TALMA'S PATIENCE.

How a Great Actress Schooled Herself.

One of Madame Talma's favorite exercises was the ejaculation of the monosyllable "Ah!" with an infinite variety of notes to affect the mind of the hearer in different ways. She used to shut herself up in her room and imagine situations of horror or affliction, in which she was herself the principal. She was sometimes about to be dragged to the guillotine, or her children were being torn from her, or she was deserted by her husband, a prey to jealous anguish; her emotion never failed to follow these fancies, and her exclamations were sometimes so agonizing that the reflection of them back upon herself almost exhausted her consciousness. Her expression was purposely confined to the simple ejeculation "Ah!" for she thought it desirable to acquire a complete command of tones before practicing more complex forms of meaning shaped into words. Another of her exercises consisted in various utterances of the short, seemingly insignificant sentence of "Bonjour, Monsieur." She used to imagine a quarrel with a friend and then a constrained meeting, all of which her "Bonjour, Monsieur," should indicate; or a concealed disgust, or a hidden passion, or a cold disdain; and these phases she repeated till she was certain that they must convey till the intended feeling to any hearer of average sensibility. Here is an example of that patience of genius which Carlyle has spoken of as its very essence. There are probably many young people entered or entering upon the stage, and believing themselves clever, who will laugh at the idea of these solitary, arduous efforts of Madame Talma's; they will say, "How ridiculous to imagine yourself being dragged to the guillotine; how absurd to spend hours in giving expression to such a phrase as 'Bonjour, Monsieur;'" and no doubt if the great artist were living still, as her reputation is, these persons would proceed to "quiz her" according to their own notions. They might do that, and she, certain of her art, might advance with her modest dignity to the centre of the stage, face her audience, speak a few appealing words in her tender, faultless articulation, and meet the answer of fast-falling tears from every man and every woman present; for she never failed to reach the hearts of her hearers—*Temple Bar.*

The Surprise Party.

One evening recently the friends of a married couple up in Chillicothe determined to give them a surprise party. To this end, twelve couples of young folks with well-filled baskets, made their appearance before the house about 9 o,clock. As they came up to the door they saw the gentleman standing in the alleyway with his overcoat on, and smoking a cigar, and the parlor was all lighted up. This struck them as rather singular, but the leader grabbed the doorknob, and they rushed hilariously in. The gas was burning brightly, and six dignified old ladies were sitting around the stove, looking as solemn as grand inquisitors.

"Oh, my! where's Mattie?" shouted one exuberant young lady, setting her basket on the piano.

"She's up stairs," said an old lady, looking over her spectacles with solemn acrimony.

"Let's have her down," screamed half a dozen girls in chorus, as they made a break for the hall.

"Here, girls, girls, don't go up there!" and the old ladies made a hasty attempt to check the proposed raid.

"Why, what on earth's the matter here, anyhow?" inquired the impatient darlings.

"Well, I believe it's a boy."

And that company of nice young men and women moved away like a soap-bubble in a hurricane, and the girls never stopped for beaux or baskets, but stuffed their handkerchiefs into their mouths to hold their breath down till they were safe behind their own door, and not a girl in the Fourth Ward knows where Mattie lives.

His Sleeplessness.

"I'm habbin heap o' trouble wid sleeplessness dese nights," remarked an old darkey at the suburban end of State street, the other day.

"Ho-ho, I reckons I knows all 'bout dat," said another African near by.

"Yo' knows noffin—dats what you knows," replied the old man.

"Sartin I do knows sumthin," chuckled the other; "I knows well 'nuff dat yo' can't sleep 'o nights, an' sides, I knows dat yo' neighbor's can't nuther, ef deys got any chickens."

The old darkey looked grieved at these words, and as he turned away he expressed his opinion of them by mumbling: "Ef dere's anything I hates it's to see two culled gemmen allus quarrelin' wid each other—specially wen dey's both ob de sa me perfession."

Hearsay Evidence.

Two literary ladies were lately witnesses in a trial. One of them, upon hearing the usual questions asked, "What is your name?" and "How old are you?" turned to her companion and said: "I do not like to tell my age; not that I have any objection to its being known, but I don't want it published in all the newspapers, you know." "Well, my dear," she replied, "I will tell you how to avoid it. You have heard the objection to all hearsay evidence; tell them you don't remember when you were born, and all you know of it is by hearsay." The ruse took, and the question was not pressed.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

☞ CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

☞ CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN PORTER,
OF PENN TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of the Fifth Legislative District. 473-8

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SVODGRASS,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.
Sixth Legislative District.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 445-d&S

☞ SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to he Republican Nominating Convention.

☞ FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

☞ FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d&8

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

☞ FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WM. M'CALLIN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 2.

CORONER.

☞ FOR CORONER,
MARK DONLEY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

THE *Evening Dispatch* is the title of a bright new daily paper published at York, Pa., by Hiram Young.

A GERMAN Centennial jubilee will take place at Reading on the 19th inst.

HAY is scarce and high. Many farmers are entirely out, and are compelled to buy. $25 per ton is paid in some sections of the county, and hay commands generally higher prices throughout the county, than in many of the larger cities.—*Berks County Journal.*

Frozen to Death in May.

The Denver (Col.) *News* of May 27 says: "Two Swedes, crossing the Snowy Range on foot, left the Summit House, in Berthroud Pass, Sunday, and started down the west slope. They were intending to go to Hot Sulphur Springs. Both men carried bundles of blankets and provisions, each pack weighing seventy-five or eighty pounds. On Tuesday evening one of the men returned to the Summit House. He was snow-blind, frost-bitten, and had barely strength enough to walk. He reported that his companion had frozen to death. Soon after leaving the Summit the storm set in, and they became bewildered, benumbed with cold, and lost their way. They threw away their blankets to facilitate their movements, and the matches with which they were provided being wet, refused to ignite. Had they been experienced mountaineers, they would have wrapped themselves in their blankets and sunk into the snow, where they might have lived until the storm abated. The survivor withstood the terrible exposure and reached the Summit as above described. A party of men at Summit went down the trail, or road, and on Wednesday found the dead Swede. The snow was so deep that the removal of the body seemed out of the question then, so they buried it temporarily under six feet of snow, and will leave it there until its removal for permanent burial can be effected.

Modern Jerusalem.

Just now Jerusalem is full of tourists, and hotels are crowded. Olive wood shops and photograph stores are thronged, and the highways leading to the city presents a lively scene, especially when one of Cook's great parties arrive or depart, with their sun-umbrellas, flowing kefiyehs, horses, mules, baggage, bundles without number, muleteers, dragomans, guides, cooks, servants, and all the rest. The tourist season will not commence as early as usual this year, owing to the fact that the quarantine was not removed until the middle of January, and hotel keepers, dragomans and others whose living is derived to a great extent from travelers, have suffered in consequence.—*Boston Advertiser.*

What He Expected.

"My boy," said a solemn-visaged evangelist to a lad who had just emerged from a hair-pulling match with another boy, "do you expect to rove hereafter in a land of pure delight?" "No, ' said the lad, "I've busted another button off'n my trousers, and I expect to get licked for it."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MIBNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. HALEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
PACKING
BOXES
TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF
BILL STUFF
ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.
WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.
G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,
29th and Liberty Streets.

GREENWOOD
CEMETERY.
The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.
A. KELLY, President.
A. CLANEY, Secretary.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
out of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAGS! RAGS!
I want all the good cotton and woolen RAGS can get and will pay the highest market price, either in CASH or trade.
JAMES HARRISON,
147 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

POCKET COOK STOVE,
For Travelers, Fishing Parties, &c.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 LIBERTY STREET.

QUEEN OLIVES—PINTS AND QUARTS—Crosse & Blackwell's and Gordon & Dillworth's; also, Moteix's Olives Oil, pints and quarts, received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

DRY GOODS, TRUMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.
TUESDAY, JUNE 6.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
To Our Friends, Patrons and Strangers Visiting Our City.
Two of our principal buyers being in the Eastern Markets, twice last week, and having made very extensive purchases, replenished every department in the house with all the VERY LATEST and NEWEST NOVELTIES from FOREIGN and AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS. In our
DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS,
An unusually fine and attractive assortment of NEW SUMMER NOVELTIES have been opened and placed on our counters. New Plaids for Summer, from lowest to finest qualities of imported goods, rang, a n price from 8c per yard to $1.50; Damasse Plaids and Stripes, Camel's Hair and Cashmere Plaids, &c. And, in Silks, it has never been our pleasure to offer such an extended line of the best and most celebrated manufacture, and the very best possible value. The latest colorings for Summer promenade and street wear, from $1.00 to $2.50 per yard; and a choice line of Plaid and Striped Mourning and Fancy Silks. Black Goods Department, new and complete in all lines and grades.
ON OUR SECOND FLOOR, IN THE SUIT DEPARTMENT
We have now opened a beautiful display of Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, in a great variety of styles, at much less than usual prices; also, full line of Black Alpaca, Cashmere and Silk Suits, Plain and Fancy Check Silk Suits, and a full line in all sizes for Misses. Also a fine assortment of Silk and Cashmere Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets, all new styles. We have, also on this floor, Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, Skirts, White Goods of every description, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Curtain Nets and Laces, Trunks, Satchels, &c., at our usual bargain prices. Securing some special bargains for
OUR DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS DEPARTMENT,
We are now offering large lines of New, Fresh Goods, at lower prices than have been known for many years. A special bargain is offered in a lot of Satin-finish Table Napkins, slightly imperfect at $1.00 per dozen. Best makes of Calicos at 4¼, 5 and 6¼c. Brown Sheetings at 4½, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8c, and extra bargains in Bleached Shirtings, in old and best known makes, lower than ever; also, good bargains in Cheviot Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Towels and Towelings, Quilts, Marsellies Quilts, Linen Lap Rugs, &c. We are receiving daily in our Ladies' and Gents'
FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT,
All the very newest and latest novelties. New Hats and Bonnets, New Flowers, Feathers and Tips. New Ribbons in all widths, and a beautiful new line of Plain and Plaid Sash Ribbons at lowest prices; Ladies' Linen Sets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Corsets, Panniers, &c. Large assortment of new Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at low prices. Special attention is directed to our line of Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts, a new line of which has just been received at special low prices.
Every Department Replenished with New Goods at Popular Prices.
☞ Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for June, with list of goods and prices, Latest Fashion Plates, and interesting reading matter, the finest number yet issued, mailed, postage paid, free to any address.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Remnants SILK Remnants
Remnants Remnants
On Thursday, June 1,
We will offer on our
Silk Counter,
AT
Much Less Than Real Value,
A LARGE LOT OF
Plain Colored, Black and White and Colored Stripe and
CHECK SILKS,
Choice and desirable goods, in quantities ranging from 1 to 15 yards. Many good bargains are offered in this lot of Silk. Our line of
Plain Colored Dress Silks
is kept up full and complete in all the desirable shades of Seal Brown, Myrtle, Dark Green, Dark Steel and Slate, Smoke Navy Blue, &c. We also offer a choice assortment of
Black Grenadines
In Plain, Barred, Striped and Brocade Patterns.
VELVET STRIPED HERNANIS,
Black, Navy Blue and Myrtle. All the newest patterns in
Black & Colored Brocade Silks.
Black Velvets, Plain, Barred and Striped, all at the same prices.
Black Gros Grain and Taffetta Dress Silks, most reliable makes, wear guaranteed.
Thin Taffeta Silks for lining Grenadines, from 90c per yard up.
New Goods in every Department.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

INSURANCE.
ÆTNA
INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Charter Perpetual. Capital, $2,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.
JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in banks	$ 588,559 76
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,060 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.
Claims not due and unadjusted $ 346,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.
WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. Incorporated March 1840. CAPITAL $250,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office, First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer,	Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	John Wilson,
Philip Reymer,	John R. Jackson,
H. Sellers Mc Cune,	ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT,	Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.	

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 6 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Rates taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager,	James Graham,
L. Walter,	Geo. W. Evans,
W. W. Patrick,	Jas. P. Brown,
C. G. Boyle,	Louis J. Aaron,
J. C. Lappe,	J. C. Fletner,
Jacob Painter,	J. S. Reymer.
Thomas Nelson,	L. WALTER,
C. YEAGER, President,	Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.	THOS

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 6, 1876.

The week opened quite moderately as regards the applications for loans, or the run of current business. In general business, our shipments during the entire spring were quite large, and still continue, but the profits on these shipments are not what they should be. We can only record that with all the shipments made, the income has not been large, nor is the business outlook bright and hopeful. In all particulars we are passing through depressing seasons, and can only regard the prospect as depending on the outcome of the strike. This overcome and we have the prospect of a summer with money making and trade.

—The New York bank statement presents a favorable outlook for contined ease in money during the summer, showing accumulations in legal tenders and bank notes at this point, the legal tender average having been raised $2,476,100 during the week, and there being an average of about $650,000 more national bank notes than during the preceding week. The specie average is also $120,300 higher than last week, the receipts from California and interior points accounting for this. The average loans is reduced by $813,600, which reflects the diminished demand for bank accommodations during the period the community as wellas from the Stock Exchange. The circulation of the New York banks has been reduced an average of $115,400, which can be restored, and probably will be when business again becomes active, as bank notes can be profitably employed. The surplus reserve is now $16,456,150, and the New York banks now hold about $13,000,000 more legal tender notes than they did when the April currency tide turned in favor of the city.

—The [illegible]th of railroad routes in 1873 was 63,[illegible] and in 1875 was 70,083 miles, an increase of only about 7,000 miles, and yet the [illegible] of service increased from $7,257,196 to $9,216,518. Again, since 1873 the mail routes have had [illegible] added to them, and yet the business [illegible] country has fallen off [illegible] increased [illegible] unnecessary [illegible] to refrench [illegible] mp. These would [illegible] the pruning knife, and also [illegible] items strangely inconsistent with the present requirement for economy. But it seems that none of them can be touched, without, as it is called, "crippling the Government."—*Financial Chronicle.*

—The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing House on Saturday last, reflects the usual summer accumulation of capital at this centre, the legal tender notes having increased $476,100. The gain of $2,217,900 in deposits indicates that a considerable amount of National bank notes have also been received at this point. The loans are down $813,200, owing to the very moderate demand for money. The specie has increased $120,300, while the circulation has decreased $115,400. The banks, chiefly on account of the large increase in legal tenders, show a gain in surplus reserve of $2,041,925. In all particulars we are passing through depressing seasons, and can only regard the prospect as depending on the outcome of the strike. This overcome and we have the prospect of a summer with money making and trade.

—A Chicago paper is authority for the statement that a test case will be brought before the United States Supreme Court to ascertain whether the renewal of greenbacks is a constitutional exercise of the power conferred by the Supreme Court in a former decision, which merely indorsed the privilege to issue them as a means to make a legal tender as a war right, when the Government may even go so far as constitution to protect its own integrity.

—The annual report of the New York Cotton Exchange shows a great depression in cotton and cotton goods trades for the past year. Cotton ruled lower than at any time since the war, and cotton goods lower than before the war.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest prices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1865 compons	123¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	122⅝	10-40's	117⅜
" 1881	117⅜	6's, currency	121½
" 1865 new	119¼	New 5 per cents	117⅝
5-20's 1867	121¾	10-40's coupons	118¾

N. Y. Central	110	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	60
L. S.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash	12
C. C. & I. C	4¾	Harlem	137
St. Paul	40¾	Adams Express	109
Do. Pref	70¾	American Express	63
Michigan Southern	54⅝	U. S. Express	74
Do. Central	48	Quicksilver	35½
Northwestern Com.	41¾	Fort Wayne	102¾
Do. Pref	62	Illinois Central	96
Rock Island	107	Pacific Mail	29¾
Cleve. & Pitts	92¾	Panama	137
Pacific Mail	26⅝	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	69¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (B)	47⅝
Reading (S)	41⅝	Empire Co. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	134	A. V. R. R. 7.30's	101¾
Oil Creek (S)	10¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	92
Lehigh Val. (S)	58¾	Pacific R. bonds (A)	—

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real es ate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

David Lucker to Enterprise Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, February 18, 1876; undivided half part of lot on Walnut street, McKeesport, $1,450

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Mutual Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, November 18, 1875; interest of Wm. Connoly in lot on Market street, McKeesport, 60x140 feet.....$4 2 0

New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Co. to James Hunter, September 23, 1875; lot in Wilkins township.....$260

C. Seibert to N. Seibert, May 31, 1876; 7 lots on Federal avenue, North Versailles township, 28x100 feet each.....$

John Schilling to M. Hyle, May 27, 1876; lot on Grandview street, Seventh ward, city.....$700

Wilson Duff et ux. to Thomas Duff, June 1, 1876; lot at Sandy Creek, Penn township, 53x131 feet.....$1,250

Constant Chenot et ux. to Frank Wolf, Jr., June 3, 1876; lot on Evans street, Tenth ward, Allegheny, 40x120 feet.....$900

John McGinnis to Benjamin Gaunce, May 25, 1876; 16 acres in Franklin township.....$600

A. Craighead to Mary Morgan, April 24, 1876; 8 acres in Elizabeth township.....$1,218

Christian Ott and husband to C. Schwer, January 18, 1876; lot on Perrysville Plank Road, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 20x100 feet.....$1,100

M. J. Kenney to J. Curran, March 27, 1876; lot on Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 30x91 feet.....$1,100

David Morgan to J. Curran, May 27, 1876; interest in above lot.....$1

W. S. Purviance to Catharine Jenkins, June 1, 1876; 20 acres and 24 perches in Plum township.....$1,700

Jacob Herbold to Elizabeth Young, May 29, 1876; lot on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 22x128 feet.....$ 00

W. Young to Jacob Herbold, May 29, 1876.....$100 lot.....

NEW YORK, June 5, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2½@3% prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $700,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $56,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling was steady; sixty days' 487½; three days' 489¾. Gold opened at 112⅞ and closed at 112⅝. The carrying rates were 3@2. Loans were also made flat, at 1@3 per annum, and 1-64 per diem for borrowing. Government were strong and in active demand. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet. Stocks were strong, in general sympathy with prices, with Lake Shore, Western Union, St. Paul, Northwest, Rock Island and Michigan Central as features. Pacific Mail and Panama were exceptionally weak. The finance committee of the Western Union recommend the Directors to declare 1½ per cent. Dividend at the meeting on the 13th. Sales actions were 144,600 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 28,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwests, 21,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Lake Shore, 6,600 Michigan Central, and 3,000 Ohio.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 6-20s of '65, 115¾; do '65 new, 116¼; do '67, 121¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117¼; 10-40s, 117⅜; do, coupons, 118⅜; currency 6s, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee 6s, 68¾; do, new, 42¾; Virginia new, 30; do, old, 30; Missouri 6s, 108¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 69¾; Quicksilver, 34¾; do preferred, 70; Pacific Mail, 28⅝; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 6; Adams Express, 109; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 99¾; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 74¾; New York Central, 110; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 138; do preferred, 123; Michigan Central, 67¾; Panama, 136; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 84¾; Illinois Central, 96; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern common, 41¾; do preferred, 62; C. C. C. & I., 4¾; New Jersey Central, 85; Rock Island, 106¾; St. Paul, 40¾; do, preferred, 70¾; Toledo & Wabash, 12; do, preferred, 31; Fort Wayne, 103¾; Terre Haute, 19¾; do, preferred, 44; Chicago & Alton, 90; do, preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 17¾; Del., Lackawanna, 103½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 13¾; Missouri Pacific, 12¾; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 47¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13¾; do preferred, 30; Union Pacific land grants, 104¾; Union Pacific Land Grant bonds, 99¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 89¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 5, 1876.

The market for both Crude and Refined continues firm, but there has been no very decided change in prices since Saturday. United certificates, $2.03¼ @2.04¾; and immediate shipment, $2.27½@2.30. Our latest advices from the leading markets of the producing regions reported a firmer feeling, without any special activity. Refined rather firmer, in sympathy with the rise in crude. New York, 14¾c; Philadelphia delivery, 14¾c; Baltimore, 14c, equal to about 11c on cars here. New York advices report the export movement unimportant.

Oil Barrels reported unchanged at $1,10 for countries, and $1,20 for city sales.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.			Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w		480
Central O. Co	Central O Co		2,466
J. Bushnell	Model o w		482
Total			3,368

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Reamer M		Hostetter & Co M	1
W. J. Hamm and s	1	Mahoney & L & s	2
Total			11

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Jones & Laughlin	9	Shoen T B & Co	5
Isabella Furnace	5	Lewis O. & P & I	1
Total			23

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thomson S. & Co	11	Nimick & Co	1
Graff B & Co	3	Lewis O & P M	3
J. Painter & Son	7		
Total			27

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 5, 1876.

The most remarkable event of the past week was the very decided decline in the hog products and hogs as well; Mess Pork, as compared with the highest point, has declined $5@6 ₱ bbl. Lard, and all kinds of Meats, from 3@4c ₱ lb, and Hogs about the same. It begins to look, however, as if the market had about touched bottom. Trade in Grain circles continues very dull, and prices are weak with a further decline in Oats, which has declined 3@c lower. Nothing new to report in Flour; business dull, prices weak but unchanged. The Grocery markets continue rather sluggish, and devoid of anything especially new, excepting that Sugar is considerably firmer, and a brisk trade is expected within the next few weeks. Hay is dull and lower, as is also almost every article of produce, including Butter, Eggs and Cheese. In a word, shrinkage in values is the order of the day—many articles are down as low now as they were before the war, and there is no certainty that hard pan has been reached yet.

APPLES—Green Apples in fair supply and light demand. Selling in a small way at $4@5 ₱ bbl for good to choice fruit. New crop will probably make their appearance soon—perhaps before the supply of old is exhausted.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3@4c; Refined do., (50 per cent.) 3¾@4c; Pearl ash, 7@8; Potash, 7c; Nitrate Soda, 3¾@c; Manganese, 6@c; Arsenic, 8c; Flour Spar, 2@2½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X @ ₱ bbl to the city and $9 to country. XX $10; India $11. half bbls.

BEESWAX—In light supply and steady at 30c ₱ lb in bars, and 28@29c in cakes.

BEANS—There is no improvement to note in the demand, which has been very light all this year, and notwithstanding the fact that crops by no means large, it is in excess of present wants; holders are also anxious to close out and those who bought through the winter to hold for an advance a favorable outlook for contined ease in money during the summer, showing accumulations in legal tenders and bank notes at this point, the legal tender average having been raised $2,476,100 during the week, and there being an average of about $650,000 more national bank notes than during the preceding week. The specie average is also $120,300 higher than last week, the receipts from California and interior points accounting for this. The average loans is reduced by $813,600, which reflects the diminished demand for bank accommodations during the period the community as wellas from the Stock Exchange. The circulation of the New York banks has been reduced an average of $115,400, which can be restored, and probably will be when business again becomes active, as bank notes can be profitably employed. The surplus reserve is now $16,456,150, and the New York banks now hold about $13,000,000 more legal tender notes than they did when the April currency tide turned in favor of the city.

—The [illegible]th of railroad routes in 1873 was 63,[illegible] and in 1875 was 70,083 miles, an increase of only about 7,000 miles, and yet the [illegible] of service increased from $7,257,196 to $9,216,518. Again, since 1873 the mail routes have had [illegible] added to them, and yet the business [illegible] country has fallen off [illegible] increased [illegible] unnecessary [illegible] to retrench [illegible] mp. These would [illegible] the pruning knife, and also [illegible] items strangely inconsistent with the present requirement for economy. But it seems that none of them can be touched, without, as it is called, "crippling the Government."—*Financial Chronicle.*

—The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing House on Saturday last, reflects the usual summer accumulation of capital at this centre, the legal tender notes having increased $476,100. The gain of $2,217,900 in deposits indicates that a considerable amount of National bank notes have also been received at this point. The loans are down $813,200, owing to the very moderate demand for money. The specie has increased $120,300, while the circulation has decreased $115,400. The banks, chiefly on account of the large increase in legal tenders, show a gain in surplus reserve of $2,041,925. In all particulars we are passing through depressing seasons, and can only regard the prospect as depending on the outcome of the strike. This overcome and we have the prospect of a summer with money making and trade.

—A Chicago paper is authority for the statement that a test case will be brought before the United States Supreme Court to ascertain whether the renewal of greenbacks is a constitutional exercise of the power conferred by the Supreme Court in a former decision, which merely indorsed the privilege to issue them as a means to make a legal tender as a war right, when the Government may even go so far as constitution to protect its own integrity.

—The annual report of the New York Cotton Exchange shows a great depression in cotton and cotton goods trades for the past year. Cotton ruled lower than at any time since the war, and cotton goods lower than before the war.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest prices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1865 compons	123¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	122⅝	10-40's	117⅜
" 1881	117⅜	6's, currency	121½
" 1865 new	119¼	New 5 per cents	117⅝
5-20's 1867	121¾	10-40's coupons	118¾

N. Y. Central	110	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	60
L. S.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash	12
C. C. & I. C	4¾	Harlem	137
St. Paul	40¾	Adams Express	109
Do. Pref	70¾	American Express	63
Michigan Southern	54⅝	U. S. Express	74
Do. Central	48	Quicksilver	35½
Northwestern Com.	41¾	Fort Wayne	102¾
Do. Pref	62	Illinois Central	96
Rock Island	107	Pacific Mail	29¾
Cleve. & Pitts	92¾	Panama	137
Pacific Mail	26⅝	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	69¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (B)	47⅝
Reading (S)	41⅝	Empire Co. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	134	A. V. R. R. 7.30's	101¾
Oil Creek (S)	10¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	92
Lehigh Val. (S)	58¾	Pacific R. bonds (A)	—

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real es ate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

David Lucker to Enterprise Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, February 18, 1876; undivided half part of lot on Walnut street, McKeesport.....$1,450

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Mutual Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, November 18, 1875; interest of Wm. Connoly in lot on Market street, McKeesport, 60x140 feet.....$4 2 0

New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Co. to James Hunter, September 23, 1875; lot in Wilkins township.....$260

C. Seibert to N. Seibert, May 31, 1876; 7 lots on Federal avenue, North Versailles township, 28x100 feet each.....$

John Schilling to M. Hyle, May 27, 1876; lot on Grandview street, Seventh ward, city.....$700

Wilson Duff et ux. to Thomas Duff, June 1, 1876; lot at Sandy Creek, Penn township, 53x131 feet.....$1,250

Constant Chenot et ux. to Frank Wolf, Jr., June 3, 1876; lot on Evans street, Tenth ward, Allegheny, 40x120 feet.....$900

John McGinnis to Benjamin Gaunce, May 25, 1876; 16 acres in Franklin township.....$600

A. Craighead to Mary Morgan, April 24, 1876; 8 acres in Elizabeth township.....$1,218

Christian Ott and husband to C. Schwer, January 18, 1876; lot on Perrysville Plank Road, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 20x100 feet.....$1,100

M. J. Kenney to J. Curran, March 27, 1876; lot on Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 30x91 feet.....$1,100

David Morgan to J. Curran, May 27, 1876; interest in above lot.....$1

W. S. Purviance to Catharine Jenkins, June 1, 1876; 20 acres and 24 perches in Plum township.....$1,700

Jacob Herbold to Elizabeth Young, May 29, 1876; lot on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 22x128 feet.....$ 00

W. Young to Jacob Herbold, May 29, 1876.....$100 lot.....

NEW YORK, June 5, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2½@3% prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $700,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $56,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling was steady; sixty days' 487½; three days' 489¾. Gold opened at 112⅞ and closed at 112⅝. The carrying rates were 3@2. Loans were also made flat, at 1@3 per annum, and 1-64 per diem for borrowing. Governments were strong and in active demand. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet. Stocks were strong, in general sympathy with prices, with Lake Shore, Western Union, St. Paul, Northwest, Rock Island and Michigan Central as features. Pacific Mail and Panama were exceptionally weak. The finance committee of the Western Union recommend the Directors to declare 1½ per cent. Dividend at the meeting on the 13th. Sales actions were 144,600 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 28,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwests, 21,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Lake Shore, 6,600 Michigan Central, and 3,000 Ohio.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 6-20s of '65, 115¾; do '65 new, 116¼; do '67, 121¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117¼; 10-40s, 117⅜; do, coupons, 118⅜; currency 6s, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee 6s, 68¾; do, new, 42¾; Virginia new, 30; do, old, 30; Missouri 6s, 108¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 69¾; Quicksilver, 34¾; do preferred, 70; Pacific Mail, 28⅝; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 6; Adams Express, 109; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 99¾; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 74¾; New York Central, 110; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 138; do preferred, 123; Michigan Central, 67¾; Panama, 136; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 84¾; Illinois Central, 96; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern common, 41¾; do preferred, 62; C. C. C. & I., 4¾; New Jersey Central, 85; Rock Island, 106¾; St. Paul, 40¾; do, preferred, 70¾; Toledo & Wabash, 12; do, preferred, 31; Fort Wayne, 103¾; Terre Haute, 19¾; do, preferred, 44; Chicago & Alton, 90; do, preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 17¾; Del., Lackawanna, 103½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 13¾; Missouri Pacific, 12¾; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 47¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13¾; do preferred, 30; Union Pacific land grants, 104¾; Union Pacific Land Grant bonds, 99¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 89¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 5, 1876.

The market for both Crude and Refined continues firm, but there has been no very decided change in prices since Saturday. United certificates, $2.03¼ @2.04¾; and immediate shipment, $2.27½@2.30. Our latest advices from the leading markets of the producing regions reported a firmer feeling, without any special activity. Refined rather firmer, in sympathy with the rise in crude. New York, 14¾c; Philadelphia delivery, 14¾c; Baltimore, 14c, equal to about 11c on cars here. New York advices report the export movement unimportant.

Oil Barrels reported unchanged at $1,10 for countries, and $1,20 for city sales.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.			Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w		480
Central O. Co	Central O Co		2,466
J. Bushnell	Model o w		482
Total			3,368

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Reamer M		Hostetter & Co M	1
W. J. Hamm and s	1	Mahoney & L & s	2
Total			11

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Jones & Laughlin	9	Shoen T B & Co	5
Isabella Furnace	5	Lewis O. & P & I	1
Total			23

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thomson S. & Co	11	Nimick & Co	1
Graff B & Co	3	Lewis O & P M	3
J. Painter & Son	7		
Total			27

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 5, 1876.

The most remarkable event of the past week was the very decided decline in the hog products and hogs as well; Mess Pork, as compared with the highest point, has declined $5@6 ₱ bbl. Lard, and all kinds of Meats, from 3@4c ₱ lb, and Hogs about the same. It begins to look, however, as if the market had about touched bottom. Trade in Grain circles continues very dull, and prices are weak with a further decline in Oats, which has declined 3@c lower. Nothing new to report in Flour; business dull, prices weak but unchanged. The Grocery markets continue rather sluggish, and devoid of anything especially new, excepting that Sugar is considerably firmer, and a brisk trade is expected within the next few weeks. Hay is dull and lower, as is also almost every article of produce, including Butter, Eggs and Cheese. In a word, shrinkage in values is the order of the day—many articles are down as low now as they were before the war, and there is no certainty that hard pan has been reached yet.

APPLES—Green Apples in fair supply and light demand. Selling in a small way at $4@5 ₱ bbl for good to choice fruit. New crop will probably make their appearance soon—perhaps before the supply of old is exhausted.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3@4c; Refined do., (50 per cent.) 3¾@4c; Pearl ash, 7@8; Potash, 7c; Nitrate Soda, 3¾@c; Manganese, 6@c; Arsenic, 8c; Flour Spar, 2@2½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X @ ₱ bbl to the city and $9 to country. XX $10; India $11. half bbls.

BEESWAX—In light supply and steady at 30c ₱ lb in bars, and 28@29c in cakes.

BEANS—There is no improvement to note in the demand, which has been very light all this year, and notwithstanding the fact that crops by no means large, it is in excess of present wants; holders are also anxious to close out and those who bought through the winter to hold for an advance a favorable outlook for contined ease in money during the summer, showing accumulations in legal tenders and bank notes at this point, the legal tender average having been raised $2,476,100 during the week, and there being an average of about $650,000 more national bank notes than during the preceding week. The specie average is also $120,300 higher than last week, the receipts from California and interior points accounting for this. The average loans is reduced by $813,600, which reflects the diminished demand for bank accommodations during the period the community as wellas from the Stock Exchange. The circulation of the New York banks has been reduced an average of $115,400, which can be restored, and probably will be when business again becomes active, as bank notes can be profitably employed. The surplus reserve is now $16,456,150, and the New York banks now hold about $13,000,000 more legal tender notes than they did when the April currency tide turned in favor of the city.

—The [illegible]th of railroad routes in 1873 was 63,[illegible] and in 1875 was 70,083 miles, an increase of only about 7,000 miles, and yet the [illegible] of service increased from $7,257,196 to $9,216,518. Again, since 1873 the mail routes have had [illegible] added to them, and yet the business [illegible] country has fallen off [illegible] increased [illegible] unnecessary [illegible] to retrench [illegible] mp. These would [illegible] the pruning knife, and also [illegible] items strangely inconsistent with the present requirement for economy. But it seems that none of them can be touched, without, as it is called, "crippling the Government."—*Financial Chronicle.*

—The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing House on Saturday last, reflects the usual summer accumulation of capital at this centre, the legal tender notes having increased $476,100. The gain of $2,217,900 in deposits indicates that a considerable amount of National bank notes have also been received at this point. The loans are down $813,200, owing to the very moderate demand for money. The specie has increased $120,300, while the circulation has decreased $115,400. The banks, chiefly on account of the large increase in legal tenders, show a gain in surplus reserve of $2,041,925. In all particulars we are passing through depressing seasons, and can only regard the prospect as depending on the outcome of the strike. This overcome and we have the prospect of a summer with money making and trade.

—A Chicago paper is authority for the statement that a test case will be brought before the United States Supreme Court to ascertain whether the renewal of greenbacks is a constitutional exercise of the power conferred by the Supreme Court in a former decision, which merely indorsed the privilege to issue them as a means to make a legal tender as a war right, when the Government may even go so far as constitution to protect its own integrity.

—The annual report of the New York Cotton Exchange shows a great depression in cotton and cotton goods trades for the past year. Cotton ruled lower than at any time since the war, and cotton goods lower than before the war.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest prices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1865 compons	123¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	122⅝	10-40's	117⅜
" 1881	117⅜	6's, currency	121½
" 1865 new	119¼	New 5 per cents	117⅝
5-20's 1867	121¾	10-40's coupons	118¾

N. Y. Central	110	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	60
L. S.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash	12
C. C. & I. C	4¾	Harlem	137
St. Paul	40¾	Adams Express	109
Do. Pref	70¾	American Express	63
Michigan Southern	54⅝	U. S. Express	74
Do. Central	48	Quicksilver	35½
Northwestern Com.	41¾	Fort Wayne	102¾
Do. Pref	62	Illinois Central	96
Rock Island	107	Pacific Mail	29¾
Cleve. & Pitts	92¾	Panama	137
Pacific Mail	26⅝	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	69¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (B)	47⅝
Reading (S)	41⅝	Empire Co. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	134	A. V. R. R. 7.30's	101¾
Oil Creek (S)	10¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	92
Lehigh Val. (S)	58¾	Pacific R. bonds (A)	—

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real es ate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

David Lucker to Enterprise Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, February 18, 1876; undivided half part of lot on Walnut street, McKeesport.....$1,450

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Mutual Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, November 18, 1875; interest of Wm. Connoly in lot on Market street, McKeesport, 60x140 feet.....$4 2 0

New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Co. to James Hunter, September 23, 1875; lot in Wilkins township.....$260

C. Seibert to N. Seibert, May 31, 1876; 7 lots on Federal avenue, North Versailles township, 28x100 feet each.....$

John Schilling to M. Hyle, May 27, 1876; lot on Grandview street, Seventh ward, city.....$700

Wilson Duff et ux. to Thomas Duff, June 1, 1876; lot at Sandy Creek, Penn township, 53x131 feet.....$1,250

Constant Chenot et ux. to Frank Wolf, Jr., June 3, 1876; lot on Evans street, Tenth ward, Allegheny, 40x120 feet.....$900

John McGinnis to Benjamin Gaunce, May 25, 1876; 16 acres in Franklin township.....$600

A. Craighead to Mary Morgan, April 24, 1876; 8 acres in Elizabeth township.....$1,218

Christian Ott and husband to C. Schwer, January 18, 1876; lot on Perrysville Plank Road, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 20x100 feet.....$1,100

M. J. Kenney to J. Curran, March 27, 1876; lot on Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 30x91 feet.....$1,100

David Morgan to J. Curran, May 27, 1876; interest in above lot.....$1

W. S. Purviance to Catharine Jenkins, June 1, 1876; 20 acres and 24 perches in Plum township.....$1,700

Jacob Herbold to Elizabeth Young, May 29, 1876; lot on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 22x128 feet.....$ 00

W. Young to Jacob Herbold, May 29, 1876.....$100 lot.....

NEW YORK, June 5, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2½@3% prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $700,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $56,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling was steady; sixty days' 487½; three days' 489¾. Gold opened at 112⅞ and closed at 112⅝. The carrying rates were 3@2. Loans were also made flat, at 1@3 per annum, and 1-64 per diem for borrowing. Governments were strong and in active demand. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet. Stocks were strong, in general sympathy with prices, with Lake Shore, Western Union, St. Paul, Northwest, Rock Island and Michigan Central as features. Pacific Mail and Panama were exceptionally weak. The finance committee of the Western Union recommend the Directors to declare 1½ per cent. Dividend at the meeting on the 13th. Sales actions were 144,600 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 28,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwests, 21,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Lake Shore, 6,600 Michigan Central, and 3,000 Ohio.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 6-20s of '65, 115¾; do '65 new, 116¼; do '67, 121¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117¼; 10-40s, 117⅜; do, coupons, 118⅜; currency 6s, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee 6s, 68¾; do, new, 42¾; Virginia new, 30; do, old, 30; Missouri 6s, 108¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 69¾; Quicksilver, 34¾; do preferred, 70; Pacific Mail, 28⅝; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 6; Adams Express, 109; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 99¾; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 74¾; New York Central, 110; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 138; do preferred, 123; Michigan Central, 67¾; Panama, 136; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 84¾; Illinois Central, 96; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern common, 41¾; do preferred, 62; C. C. C. & I., 4¾; New Jersey Central, 85; Rock Island, 106¾; St. Paul, 40¾; do, preferred, 70¾; Toledo & Wabash, 12; do, preferred, 31; Fort Wayne, 103¾; Terre Haute, 19¾; do, preferred, 44; Chicago & Alton, 90; do, preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 17¾; Del., Lackawanna, 103½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 13¾; Missouri Pacific, 12¾; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 47¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13¾; do preferred, 30; Union Pacific land grants, 104¾; Union Pacific Land Grant bonds, 99¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 89¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 5, 1876.

The market for both Crude and Refined continues firm, but there has been no very decided change in prices since Saturday. United certificates, $2.03¼ @2.04¾; and immediate shipment, $2.27½@2.30. Our latest advices from the leading markets of the producing regions reported a firmer feeling, without any special activity. Refined rather firmer, in sympathy with the rise in crude. New York, 14¾c; Philadelphia delivery, 14¾c; Baltimore, 14c, equal to about 11c on cars here. New York advices report the export movement unimportant.

Oil Barrels reported unchanged at $1,10 for countries, and $1,20 for city sales.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.			Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w		480
Central O. Co	Central O Co		2,466
J. Bushnell	Model o w		482
Total			3,368

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Reamer M		Hostetter & Co M	1
W. J. Hamm and s	1	Mahoney & L & s	2
Total			11

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Jones & Laughlin	9	Shoen T B & Co	5
Isabella Furnace	5	Lewis O. & P & I	1
Total			23

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thomson S. & Co

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 6, 1876.

The week opened quite moderately as regards the applications for loans, or the run of current business. In general business, our shipments during the entire spring were quite large, and still continue, but the profits on these shipments are not what they should be. We can only record that with all the shipments made, the income has not been large, nor is the business outlook bright and hopeful. In all particulars we are passing through depressing seasons, and can only regard the prospect as depending on the outcome of the strike. This overcome and we have the prospect of a summer with money making advantages.

—The New York bank statement presents a favorable outlook for contined ease in money during the summer, showing accumulations in legal tenders and bank notes at this point, the legal tender average having been raised $2,476,100 during the week, and there being an average of about $650,000 more national bank notes than during the preceding week. The specie average is also $120,300 higher than last week, the receipts from California and other unreported sources accounting for this. The average of loans is reduced by $813,000, which reflects the diminished demand for bank accommodations from the mercantile community as well as from the Stock Exchange. The circulation of the New York banks has been reduced an average of $115,400, which can be restored, and probably will be when business again becomes active, and bank notes can be profitably employed. The surplus reserve is now $16,456,150, and the New York banks now hold about $13,000,000 more legal tender notes than they held when the April currency tide turned in favor of the city.

—The growth of railroad routes in 1873 was 63,000 miles, in 1875 was 10,093 miles, an increase only about 7,000 miles, and yet the cost of railroad service increased from $7,227,196 to $9,216,518. Again, since 1873 new routes have had to be added to them, and yet the business of the country has fallen off [illegible] preaching no increased [illegible] thus unnecessarily [illegible] Governments [illegible] which individual has been compelled to retrench and practice the strictest economy. These would appear to be points for the pruning knife, and also two [illegible] items strangely inconsistent with the present requirement for economy. But it seems that none of them can be touched, without, as it is called, "crippling the Government."—*Financial Chronicle.*

—The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing House on Saturday last, reflects the usual summer accumulation of capital at this center, the legal tender notes having increased $2,476,100. The gain of $2,217,900 in deposits indicates that a considerable amount of National bank notes have also been received at this point. The loans are down $813,200, owing to the very moderate demand for money. The specie has increased $120,300, while the circulation has decreased $113,400. The banks, chiefly on account of the large increase in legal tenders, show a gain in surplus reserve of $2,041,925, which swells the excess of reserve above legal requirements to $16,456,150.—*New York Times.*

—A Chicago paper is authority for the statement that a test case will be brought before the United States Supreme Court to ascertain whether the renewal of greenbacks is a constitutional exercise of the power conferred by the Supreme Court in a former decision, which merely inferred the privilege to issue paper money and make it a legal tender as a war right, when the Government may even go so far as confiscation to protect its own integrity.

—The annual report of the New York Cotton Exchange shows great depression in cotton and cotton goods trades for the past year. Cotton ruled lower than at any time since the war, and cotton goods lower than before the war.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1868, coupons	123⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	122⅞	10-40's	117⅜
" 1865	115¾	Currency 6's	121¾
" 1865 new	119¾	New 5 per cents	117⅝
5-20's 1867	121⅜	10-40's coupons	117⅝

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103⅝	Michigan & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	60
L. S. & M. S.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	4½	Harlem	120
St. Paul	40¾	Adams Express	109
Do. Pref.	70¾	American Express	63
Michigan Southern	54⅝	U. S. Express	74
Do. Central	48	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	90½
Northwestern Com.	41¾	Quicksilver	15½
Do. Pref.	62	Fort Wayne	102½
Rock Island	107	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13½
Cleve. & Pitts.	92¾	Panama	137
Pacific Mail	26½	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	82¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

U. S. R. (B)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (B)	47½
Reading (S.)	44⅜	Empire do. (A.)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	138	A. V. R. R. Con. of 1903	104¼
Oil Creek (S.)	16¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	82
Lehigh Valley (A.)	56⅞	N. Pacific bonds (A)	—

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

David Lucker to Enterprise Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, February 14, 1876; undivided half part of lot on Walnut street, McKeesport.....$1,400

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Mutual Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, December 31, 1875; interest of Wm. Conway in lot on Market street, McKeesport, 69x140 feet.....$4.20

New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Co. to James Chestnut, September 15, 1876; lot in Pittsburgh township.....$200

Ell. Seibert to N. Seibert, May 21, 1876; 7 lots on Rural avenue, North Versailles township, 25x100 feet each.....$1

John Schilling to M. Hyle, May 27, 1876; lot on Ohio street, Seventh ward, city.....$700

Wilson Duff et ux. to Jane Dugan, June 3, 1876; lot in Sandy Creek township, 33 1/3 feet.....$1,250

Constant Chenot et ux. to Frank Wolf, Jr., June 3, 1876; lot on Evans street, Tenth ward, Allegheny, 40x120 feet.....$300

John McGinnis to Ben Smith Gaines, May 20, 1848; 16 acres in Franklin township.....$600

A. Craighead to Mary Morgan, April 24, 1876; 2 acres in Elizabeth township.....$1,218

Christian Ott and husband to R. Schwer, January 18, 1876; Perrysville Plank Road, Ninth ward, Allegheny, 22x148 feet.....$ 800

M. J. Kenney to J. Curran, March 27, 1876; lot on Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, 20x80 feet.....$6,500

David Morgan to J. Curran, May 27, 1876; interest in above lot.....$1

W. S. Purviance to Catharine Jenkins, June 1, 1876; 20 acres and 24 perches in Plum township.....$1,200

Jacob Herbold to Elizabeth Young, May 29, 1876; lot on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 22x129 feet.....$ 60

M. Young to Jacob Herbold, May 26, 1876; same lot.....$160

NEW YORK, June 5, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $309,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $5,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling was steady; sixty days' 487¾; three days' 489¾. Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 112¾. The carrying rates were 1@2. Loans were also made flat, at 1@2 per annum, and 1-64 per diem for borrowing Government. Governments were strong and in active demand. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet. Stocks were strong, with a general advance in prices, with Lake shore, Western Union, St. Pauls, Northwests, Rock Island and Michigan Central as leaders. The renewal of gre[illegible] and Pacific Mail and Panama were exceptionally weak. The finance committee of the Western Union recommend 1½ per cent. to declare 1½ per cent. dividend at the next meeting. The transactions were 144,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwests, 21,000 St. Pauls, 48,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, and 2,000 Ohio.

Government.—Coupon sixes of 1881, 122⅜; 5-20s of '65, 115⅜; do '65 new, 119½; do of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 122⅝; ten-forties, 117¼; 10-40s, 117⅜; do, coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 124½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 44½; do, new, 42¼; Virginia new, 30; do, old, 30; Missouri sixes, 109½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 69¾; Quicksilver, 14¾; do preferred, 29; Pacific Mail, 26½; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 6; Adams Express, 109; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 89½; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 74¾; New York Central, 110; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 34; Harlem, 121; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 47¾; Panama, 36; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 74¾; Illinois Central, 96; Northwestern Com., 41¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; do Pref., 62; Fort Wayne, 102¾; Rock Island, 107; Hannibal & St. Jo., 13¾; Cleve. & Pitts., 92¾; Panama, 137; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 103¾; Terre Haute, 10¾; do preferred, 35½; Chicago & Alton, 99; do preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 17¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14; Missouri Pacific, 12¾; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 45; Burlington & Quincy, 168¾; Hannibal & St. Jo., 13¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103½; Union Pacific do, 104¾; Union Pacific land grant, 99¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 89¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 5, 1876.

The market for both Crude and Refined continues firm, but there has been no very decided change in prices since Saturday. United certificates, 42.03¾; at 42.03¾; and immediate shipment, $2.27½@2.30. Our latest advices from the leading centres in the producing regions reported a firmer feeling, without any special activity. Refined rather firmer, in sympathy with the raw article: New York, 14¾c; Philadelphia delivery, 14¾c; Baltimore, 14c, equal to about 14c on cars here. New York advices report the export movement unimportant.

Oil Barrels reported unchanged at $1.10 for countries, and $1.20 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central O. Co	480
Central O. Co	Central O. Co	2,466
J. Bushnell	Model O. W	482
Total		3,368

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Reamer m	7	Mackintosh & Co m	1
W. J. Hammond & Co	1	Maloney & Bro	2
Total			11

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Jones & Laughlin	9	Shoen't B & Co	3
Isabella Fur'e	5	Lewis O. & P	1
Total			18

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thomson S. Co m	71	Nimick & Co m	1
Graff B. & Co m	5	Lewis O. & P m	1
J. Falater & Son m	7		
Total			27

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 5, 1876.

The most remarkable event of the past week was the very decided decline in the hog products and hogs as well; Mess Pork, as compared with the highest point, has declined $1a6 ₱ bbl; Lard, and all kinds of Meats, from 3a4½c ₱ lb, and Hogs about the same. It begins to look, however, as if the market had about touched bottom. Trade in Grain circles continues very dull, and prices are weak with a further decline in Oats, which has declined 3a3c ₱ bu. Nothing new to report in Flour; business dull, prices weak but unchanged. The Grocery markets continues rather sluggish, and devoid of anything especially new, excepting that Sugar is considerably firmer, and a brisk trade is expected within the next few weeks. Hay is dull and lower, as is also almost every article of produce, including Butter, Eggs and Cheese. In a word, shrinkage in values is the order of the day—many articles are down to low now as they were before the war, and there is no certainty that hard pan has been reached yet.

APPLES—Green Apples in fair supply and light demand. Selling in a small way at $4a5 ₱ bbl for good to choice fruit. New crop will probably make their appearance soon—perhaps before the supply of old is exhausted.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3a3¼c; Refined do., (56 per cent.) 3¾a4c; Pearl ash, 7¼a8; Prussiate Potash, 18a20c; Muriate, 3½a4c; Manganese, 6¾c; Arsenic, 5c; Flour Spar, 2a2½c.

BEANS—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. $ ₱ bbl to the city and $1.90 to country; XX $1.70; India $1. half bbls in proportion.

BEESWAX—In light supply and steady at 30c ₱ lb. Jobbing lots 32a35c.

BEANS—There is no improvement to note in the demand, which has been very light all this year, and notwithstanding the supply here is by no means large, it is in excess of present wants; holders are all willing to close out, and those who bought through the winter to hold for an advance have not had their expectations realized. Prime New are quotable at $ bu—a round lot could probably be had for 90 or 95c. There may be an exportdemand before the season is over, although the indications at present are not very encouraging.

BUTTER—The receipts keep up well, and in addition to that consigned from a distance to commission merchants, farmers and peddlers are bringing in almost enough to supply the demand; nearly all the stores here are being supplied by orders, and hucksters are not handling much. Furthermore, the hot weather, which prevailed up until Saturday, caused the Butter in transit to reach here in bad condition, and in addition, it also curtailed the demand and consumption as well; the market is always unfavorable to the selling interest at this particular time, and the present year has been no exception; prime to choice sold packed, in firkins and tubs, 18a19; medium to good, 14a16c; common, 10a12c. Prices are down almost as much in the eastern markets as they are here, hence there is no inquiry from that quarter, and no inducement to make consignments in that direction.

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foo
1	₱ 06	5	₱ 54
1½	12	5½	60
2	13	6	66
2½	24	7	78
3	30	8	90
3½	36	10	1 14
4	42	12	1 38
4½	48	14	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BAGGING—Amoskeag, American (two bushel) and other similar standard brands 27 to 30c by the 100 Yards Mill, 30 days, 2 per cent off, 30 days.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No1 Palm	$16 00	₱ thousand	
No 2 do	12 00	do	
No 1 Painted	24 00	do	
No 2 Painted	18 50	do	

BROOMS—Trade is moderately active, without change in prices. Small sizes are in good demand, and the supply of long corn, large [illegible] quote "Union Factory" [illegible]

No 1 Hurl			3,00
No 2 Hurl			2,75
No 1 Stalk Braid			3,00
No 2 Stalk Braid			2,75
No 1 Hurl			3,25
No 2 Hurl			3,00
No 1 Stalk Braid			3,25
No 2 Stalk Braid			3,00
No 1 carpet			3,75
No 2 carpet			4,00

BROOM CORN—In demand for small lots only. Sales at 9a9½c for No. 1 Hurl; No. 2 Hurl, 8a8½c; Corn that will work up, 7a7½c; Insides and covers, no call, and poor grades of red are hard to dispose of at any price. The Oat market continues very dull and, and prices since the date of our last review have further declined, with the supply steadily accumulating. Quotations for Penna. and Ohio mixed, may be fairly given at 35a36c; No. 1 White, 37a38c. The supply of Corn in this market is light, but there is not much inquiry; Ohio and Indiana quotable at 53a55c on track, and prime Northwestern at 58a60. Ear Corn dull and nominal at 54a56 on wharf and track. Rye in light supply, but there is not much inquiry; quotable at 75a80c.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6¾a 7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¾a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	9 a 9¾
Green Salted Calf	9 all
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7
Green Butcher Calf	9a 10

HOMINY—Quotable at $3,75a4 ₱ bbl.

HEMP—$125a130 ₱ ton for Ky. Rough.

HAY—The market continues very dull, and with increased receipts and a light demand prices are weak and lower. Baled is quoted on wharf and track, at $16a17 ₱ ton for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $14 a15 Loose, from country wagons, $14a15, as to quality and condition.

LEATHER—General market rather quiet. Rough Leather in fair demand, for choice articles—common grades a drug in the market. Upper and Kip—no demand except for usual hand-to month actual orders. Calf slow. Red Sole in good demand on usual lots. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.31@	0.36	
Oak Sole, city	0.32@	0.40	
Oak Sole, B. A. heavy and mid	0.29@	0.31	
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.28@	0.30	
Red Sole, good dgd	0.23@	0.27	
Oak, Rough	0.24@	0.28	
Harness, city oak	0.35@	0.38	
Harness, country	0.32@	0.35	
Harness, No. 1 and common	0.28@	0.30	
Fair Skirting	0.40@	0.43	
Fair Buffalo, ₱ doz	$4.50@	$6.00	
Belt Leather, ₱ foot	0.40@	0.44	
Finished Calf	0.90@	1.25	
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0.18@	0.22	
Finished Kips	0.50@	0.90	

LUMBER—The lumber afloat in the market has mostly been sold, prime timber ranging from $8 or $15 per cubic; Hemlock from $5 to $7; sawed lumber was sold from $14 @15 per M, as to quality, and from $10 to $15 for coarse lots. Yard trade is quiet; some dealers report a better trade than last year at same time. We quote:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	32 00
Coarse Common	18 00
Shearing	16 00
Hem. Joist and Scantling	14 00
Flooring, No 1 per M	27 00
" No 2	22 00
" No 3	20 00
Moulded Weatherboarding	28 00
Shelving	28 00
Shingles	4 00
Lath	2 00

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping; Bran, on wharf and track, $13a13½; Middlings and Shorts, $14a14½; Chops, 2c; Chopped Feed, $20a22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

OILS—Prices have declined since our last issue. We quote: Extra Winter Strained, 95c ₱ gallon; No. 1, 82c; No. 2, 67; Miners oil, White Winter, 60c; Yellow Winter, 57c. Spring strained oils are now being offered from 3 to 5c ₱ gallon less than above quotations for Winter strained. Carbon oil noted at 15a16c for 150 test, 17a18c for 175 test and 18c to the trade. Linseed Oil quiet and unchanged.

PEA-NUTS—Sales of choice red at 5¾a6¼c, as to quality; white, 5¾a7. Virginia white, 8½c, and advancing.

PECANS—In light request at 10a10½c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 5a6c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Are coming forward more freely, and prices are weaker in consequence. Selling, in a jobbing way, at 35a40c ₱ bu—no demand for car load lots.

PROVISIONS—The market continues weak and irregular; since the date of our last weekly review the shrinkage has been very decided, and while there is nothing to prevail among some operators that the bottom has been touched, others are apprehensive of a still further decline in values.

Hams—Ex E. C. sugar cured, 13½; Ex Do. Canvassed 13¾; Short Cut do 20.75. Sugar Cured Hams, 13½; Lard, prime leaf, tes 12½ Sugar Cured Shoulders, 10½; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13½; Canvassed Breakfast Bacon, 13½; Canvassed Shoulders, 10½; Sugar cured Dried Beef Hams, 13½; Canvassed Dried Beef Hams, 13½; Canvassed Dried Beef Shoulders, 10½; Sugar cured Dried Beef Sets, 11½; Canvassed Dried Beef Sets, 11½; Canvassed Dried Beef Rounds, 11½; Canvassed Dried Beef Rounds, 11½; Canvassed Dried Beef Rounds

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are southerly winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and stationary barometer.

U. S. Pensions.

Major McGreggor, Pension Agent at this place, commenced yesterday morning to make the quarterly payments for the present quarter. There are 7,000 names on the rolls at this agency, to whom about $250,000 is paid annually. Of the 7,000, 1,500 reside in the city and vicinity and are paid in person, and to those residing at a distance from the city checks are sent by mail. The Major is down to "hard pan" now, and is paying out silver to all who desire it.

May Collections.

As will be seen by the following statement of Collector Davis the people of the 22nd District contributed $77,753.32 during the month of May, 1876, to support the U. S. Government:

Spirits	$30,200 90
Tobacco and cigars	35,431 04
Fermented liquor	11,995 76
Banks, deposits	125 62
Grand total	$77,753 32

The Text Book Change.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Duquesne school, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors cannot but commend the action of our delegate to the Central Board of Education, Captain Andrew Miller, in opposing the change of geographies.

Resolved, That we enter our protest against the introduction of new books, or the change of those already adopted, as unnecessary, and only in the interest of the publishers.

Resolved, That the Board will not, at the present time, make any change, but would most respectfully ask the Central Board to rescind their action, and take into consideration the needs of the public, and not be swerved by the talk of book agents.

The Howard Street Investigating Committee

of Allegheny Councils met again last evening, when City Solicitor Rogers gave his opinion that the property owners on that street cannot be required to pay for the removal of slips that fell upon the street after it had been graded, nor can they be required to pay for any excavating for the stone wall, according to the contract with the builders of the wall.

The sub-committee, which was authorized to employ men to dig trenches alongside the wall, reported that they had employed the necessary men, and had set them to work digging. While examining the papers connected with the wall, it was discovered last evening that eleven feet of the wall, containing one hundred and fifty-two perches, that belongs to the city had been assessed upon the property holders through an error.

The committee adjourned until Friday evening.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A Man Dangerously Wounded Because He Asked Payment of a Bill.

Last evening John Hensley, a dairyman, met Nicholas Becket on the street in Millvale borough, which is just across the Allegheny, at the Ewalt street bridge, and solicited the payment of a bill for milk. Becket refused to pay it, some words resulted, and finally Becket drew a knife and stabbed Hensley in the left breast, the weapon entering between the fifth and fourth ribs. Beckert was carried into a house near by and received surgical aid, and Becket was locked up and lodged in the Seventeenth ward station house. The wounded man is considered to be in a dangerous condition.

SUMMER DRESS HATS.

McCORD & CO.,

Respectfully invite attention to their elegant and large stock of

STRAW AND FELT

hats, comprising all the very latest styles, and every grade of Mens, Boys and childrens straw hats, also a full assortment of light and dark, soft and stiff Hats, *with prices lower than elsewhere.*

Agents for Youman's fine silk and stiff hats, 131 Wood street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Yesterday's Meeting—A Uniform Wire Gauge.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, President Dravo and Secretary Kelly occupying their regular positions.

The Committee on Stocks reported a letter from Mr. Thos. F. Stewart, stating his willingness to sell the stocks on Thursday evenings at three-fourths of one per cent. Report received and the committee authorized to close arrangements with Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Howe called up the matter of a uniform wire gauge. Congress has expressed a willingness to establish a uniform gauge if the iron manufacturers will indicate what they want. The matter was up some time since and referred to a special committee. A memorial to Congress was prepared, asking for legislation upon the subject, but not stating what standard was desired. After some talk, on motion of Mr. Dravo, (President Howe in the chair,) Mr. O. P. Scaife, Mr. G. W. Hailman and Capt. Stockdale were appointed a special committee, to which Mr. Charles O. Townsend was added, to ascertain what gauge is desired, and embody the result of such investigation in a memorial to Congress, to be presented for approval at the next meeting of the Board.

Adjourned.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Regular Meeting—The Sale of Liquor on the Centennial Exhibition Grounds, &c.

The Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance held a regular meeting yesterday morning, Vice President Rev. J. K. Melhorn in the chair. After the customary devotional exercises the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. On motion of Mr. Bradley the Committee on By-laws having reported and the report having been adopted, were discharged.

Mr. Matchett reported a meeting at the corner of Chestnut and Ohio streets, Allegheny.

Rev. Blackshaw reported the meeting on the South Side.

Dr. Kennedy reported that at a meeting of the South Side Alliance there was a large attendance, one hundred and nine members being present, the meeting at Allentown, with fifty-two present; also that the Sabbath schools on the South Side are organizing cold water armies in their respective schools.

Mrs. Smith reported a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance.

The report of the Committee on the Fourth of July procession was then handed in. Dr. Kennedy, Chairman, reported it as impracticable at this time. The report was read and filed, and the Committee discharged.

The report of the Committee on Invitation Cards was received, and on motion of General Lane one thousand cards were ordered to be printed.

A letter was read from Mrs. Wittenmeyer in regard to whisky selling in the Centennial grounds, in which she states that if the proper efforts are made the traffic can be suppressed. On motion of General Lane, an answer with the approval of the officers of the Alliance is to be prepared.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Annual Meeting of the Trustees Yesterday—Condition of the School—New Officers.

Yesterday closed the official year of this Institution. The Board of Trustees met in the Chancellor's room at 3 P. M., the attendance was unusually full.

The Chancellor read his annual report from which it appears that the condition and prospects of this excellent home institution are greatly better than ever before. The number of pupils in the several departments is nearly 300. The revenues from all sources about $30,000. The faculty nearly full and very efficient. Plans and estimates for a new auxiliary building adjacent to the old, were submitted and the erection of the same to cost about $12,000 authorized. When the other business was concluded, the Board went into an election of ten Trustees to fill the places of that number whose term had expired each for three years, and to fill one vacancy for two years. The following gentlemen were elected:

For Three Years—Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., John Harper, Isaac Jones, Alex. Nimick, Josiah King, C. G. Hussey, R. B. Carnahan, Esq., James R. Speer, M. D., James Parke, Jr., James P. Hanna.

For Two Years—Joseph Horne.

The old Board then adjourned, and the members holding over with those now elected organized with Gen. J. K. Moorhead in the chair, when the old officers were unanimously re-elected, viz:

For President—Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D.

For Treasurer—Jno. B. Jones.

For Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—Prof. M. B. Goff.

For Executive Committee—Wm. Thaw, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Charles A. Clarke, Geo. Woods, LL.D., James King, M. D., James Parke, Jr., Rev. Dr. Howard, ex-officio.

Messrs. Henry Lloyd and Alex. Bradley were appointed a Building Committee to co-act with the Executive Committee with authority to adopt and carry out a plan for the proposed new building. After the transaction of some other unimportant business the Board adjourned to meet again for special purpose on the 29th inst.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls, Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays, MARVIN & Co, 18 Fifth avenue.

Take notice of the great display of Bread and Rolls at MARVIN'S, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

THE LOWRY ENGINE.

Official Report of the Testing Committee—A Fair Showing for the Engine Under Disadvantages.

At the meeting of the Water Committee of Allegheny Councils, last evening, the committee appointed to conduct the test of the Lowry pumping engine, which took place at the Allegheny water works, on May 4th, submitted their report of the manner in which the test was conducted, and its results. The report was rather voluminous, and contained drawings of the cards taken of the steam pressure, and also of the angle of the rising main to the water basin. Following is a synopsis of the report:

The test continued during nine hours, in which time the engine made 2,748 revolutions, or 5.09 revolutions per minute. During this time 2,901,547 gallons of water were pumped into the reservoir, which amount includes an estimated leakage of 6,000 gallons. In one hour at the above mentioned speed the engine pumped 332,394 gallons into the reservoir, forcing the water a distance of 750 feet through the 36-inch rising main. At this rate the engine will pump 7,977,459 gallons into the reservoir in 24 hours.

During the nine hours 208 55-76 bushels, or 15,963 pounds of coal were consumed. The coal used was nut coal from the third pool, and was slightly mixed with slate. The ashes weighed 1,587 pounds. The amount of ashes was not deducted from the coal consumed in calculating the duty of the engine, as all the coal does not go into the furnaces was charged to the engine.

The effective horse power of the engine by the indicator cards on the engine was 380 1, and as shown by indicator cards on the pumps it was 326.7

The power absorbed in overcoming the inertia of the water column in the rising main and in driving the machinery was 14.33 per cent. The record of the steam gauge in the engine room ranged between 110 and 114 pounds. By the consumption of one pound of coal 33,577.09 pounds of water were raised one foot, or 188.58 gallons of water were raised into the reservoir.

The duty of the engine is calculated in three different ways, each of which is given. By duty, is meant the amount of water which can be raised one foot high, by the consumption of 100 pounds of coal. Following are the calculations of the committee:

	Duty in ft. pounds per 100 pounds of coal.
Duty of engine, excluding the resistance against the pumps, ascertained by pressure gauges on the pumps	35,958,766
Duty calculated by the measurement of the water delivered	33,577,962
Duty calculating the resistance by the indicator	36,695,786

In conclusion, the committee state that they found the engine in excellent working order, and the best work could probably have been more satisfactory had it been continued for a longer period and at varying rates of speed.

In connection with the report was submitted the following statement of the duty of the pumping engines of the cities mentioned:

COMPARISON OF DUTIES.

Beam, Crank and Fly Wheel, Hartford, Ct.	62,661,715
Beam Cornish, Holyoke, N. J.	72,822,803
Worthington, Cambridge, Mass.	70,463,750
Worthington, Cambridge, Mass.	71,278,486
Beam, Crank and Fly Wheel Hartford, Ct.	65,505,469
Beam, Crank and Fly Wheel, Hartford, Ct.	68,974,547
Beam No. 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.	60,798,200
Beam No. 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.	58,985,400
Beam No. 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.	61,903,700
Beam and Fly Wheel No. 3, Brooklyn, N. Y.	68,387,200
Worthington No. 2, Philadelphia	54,416,694
Horizontal Crank and Fly Wheel, Cincinnati, O.	36,172,061
Vertical Direct Wheel, Cincinnati, O.	32,969,910
Vertical Direct Wheel, Cincinnati, O.	30,793,052
Vertical Steam Pump, Cincinnati, Ohio	21,215,510
Beam Crank and Fly Wheel No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.	61,307,500
Beam Crank and Fly Wheel No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.	61,759,900
Beam Crank and Fly Wheel, Chicago, Ill.	54,027,762
South Engines, Chicago, Ill.	50,485,403
McAlpin Beam and Fly Wheel New Bedford, Ct.	59,836,497
Compound Beam and Fly Wheel, Lynn, Mass.	103,923,215
Compound Beam and Fly Wheel, Milwaukee, Wis.	76,955,720
Compound Upright, Geared, Providence, R. I.	84,637,245
Compound Beam and Fly Wheel, Lowell, Mass.	53,528,210
Duplex, Providence, R. I.	53,528,210
Corliss Radial, Providence, R. I.	25,865,740
Double Plunger, Triangular Beam and Fly Wheel (Lowry Engine), Allegheny, Pa.	35,958,917

Last evening Mr. Davis, who was one of the testing committee, stated that the above comparison of the duty of the Lowry engine with other engines was somewhat unfair to the Lowry engine for the reason that in every other case the engine was run at a greater speed than the Water Committee would allow the Lowry engine to be run, viz, at a speed of 5¼ to 6 revolutions per minute. In some of the above cases the engines were run at a speed of from 15 to 18 revolutions per minute. In all the other cases everything was done to increase the duty of the engines to the highest point, while in the case of the Lowry engine such was not the case, as for instance no allowance was made for the steam used by the Donkey engines, nor was any allowance made for the ashes. It was thought that the committee had continued to test for a longer period, and been allowed to run the engine at a greater speed, that the duty would have been better.

MINISTERS IN SESSION.

Their Customary Monthly Debate Yesterday.

The Ministerial Association of this city and Allegheny held their accustomed monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the usual place, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street, near Sixth avenue. Dr. W. J. Reid presided and Rev. P. S. Jennings officiated as Secretary. The following paper was presented for discussion by Rev. Leroy Senour.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting of the Ministerial Association respectfully report the following:

WHEREAS, Our nation, designated by other nations "the great Republic," is near the close of the first century of its existence; and whereas, our increase in territory, population, material wealth and general prosperity is without a parallel in the history of nations; and whereas, every patriot desires to perpetuate the blessings enjoyed by the free happy people of this land, and especially the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty to unborn generations, and extend the same great blessing to all other nations; and whereas, we believe among the causes that gave birth to this "Great Republic," the most potent cause under God, was the Bible and Bible principles; and, whereas, the life of the nation is endangered by infidelity, infidelity, corruption, dishonesty, personal and political, which now abound to an alarming extent, and which has attracted the attention of other nations to our shame; therefore,

Resolved, 1, That we the members of the Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity, will recommend to our several churches to observe the first Sabbath of the new century, to wit, the second Sabbath of July, 1876, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God for the ble sings vouchesafed to our nation in all its past history.

Resolved, 2, That on that day especially we will implore God's blessing upon the future of our nation, and we recommend that special sermons be preached in our pulpits calling attention to passing events and corruptions, personal and political, of our times and the moral needs of our nation.

Resolved, 3, That we request the ministry and churches of the whole country to unite with us in a like observance of said day.

The paper was adopted, on motion of Rev. A. Templeton, after which Rev. Dr. Milligan took the floor and argued in favor of a reformation that would secure in this country a better recognition of God than now prevails. Dr. Hays acknowledged his inability to offer a practical suggestion that would bring about the needed reform, but he thought Americans as a body sound on all questions of religion. The paper was further discussed by Revs. Templeton, Jennings, Wolring, Henderson and Westfall.

The following question was chosen for consideration at the next meeting: "Is the use of public conveyances on the Lord's day consistent with the due observance of the same?"

Rev. Mr. Watsing was appointed to open the debate.

Adjourned.

HATS.

Direct from the Factories.

Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 35 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 75 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats for $1.00. Large lot of Children's Straw Hats from 15 to 25 cents. Call soon and get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. Three doors above Stockton avenue.

Fine Walnut Chamber Sets With Dressing Cases,

at the grand auction sale of NEW FURNITURE, In Boyle's new block, 27 Federal street, Allegheny, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

See advertisement.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers.

Always Keep in View, if you want any Ready-made Clothing, or any goods made to order for yourself or boys, that there is no better or more reliable house than Strassburger & Joseph's. This firm practises no humbug and no misrepresentation. They wish the public to understand that they will not resort to any device that will mislead purchasers. Their uniform policy has been to give their customers a good, honest article and to guarantee their prices always to be the lowest, either in their Ready-made or Merchant Tailoring Department.

STRASSBURGER & JOSEPH, 161 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made directing the assignee to pay a clerk for making the schedules for said bankrupt.

Moses B. Parsons, bankrupt, Butler county. The same was discharged from bankruptcy.

McCombs, Ullman & Co. et al. vs. C. H. Baugher & Co., Somerset. Verdict of jury set aside and proceedings in bankruptcy allowed to be discontinued on payment of costs.

Jas. Morrison, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.*)

Aldine Company vs. J. R. Foster & Co. New trial refused.

David Hutchison and wife vs. Elizabeth P. Frazinger. New trial refused.

Nation Trust Company vs. Roland H. Smith. Plaintiff's counsel agreeing to remit $630 of the verdict. New trial refused.

Mawhinney vs. Wm. and Alex. McCombs. New trial refused.

Peoples Fire Insurance Company vs. J. W. Patterson. New trial refused.

Cunningham vs. City of Pittsburgh. New trial refused.

J. W. Arnott vs. M. Grogan & Co. New trial refused.

Thomas Murray vs. George Erdur. Motion for a new trial argued and case held under consideration.

Dun and wife vs. Neal et al. New trial refused.

Orphans' Court.

(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

Register Gray presented accounts of the June term, which were severally confirmed *nisi*.

On motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., Mr. Shurtliff was duly qualified, and admitted to practice in this Court.

Estate of James R. Newell, deceased. Report of sale by administrator presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Collier.*)

The June session of the Criminal Court commenced yesterday. The list of grand Jurors was called over, when nineteen jurors answered to their names, and Allen Hammett, Twenty-ninth ward, was appointed foreman. The jurors were then sworn, after which Judge Collier proceeded to deliver the charge, in which there was nothing of a special nature.

The constables' returns were then received, after which Court adjourned until Wednesday morning.

A Division Asked For.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the propriety of dividing Wilkins township, commencing at the mouth of Hawkin's run on the Monongahela river, thence northwardly to the line of Penn township, was adverse to the division, and was approved by the Court. A former report on another petition was set aside.

A third petition was presented this morning, asking for a division in accordance with the following lines: Commencing at the southwest corner of Braddocks; thence northwardly by the line of Braddocks borough to the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad; thence northwardly to a corner on the lands of James McKelvey and Samples and Gilleland's heirs; thence northwardly by the line dividing the property of James McKelvey and James Robinson to a corner on the lands of James Robinson, Geo. Johnston and John Herron; thence northwardly by line dividing the property of Geo. Johnston and John Herron to a walnut tree on the Greensburg pike; thence by a line dividing the property of James Kelly and Graham heirs; thence by the corner of last line to Penn township.

The Court appointed County Engineer J. B. Stilley, artist, and James Duff and Jos. Stoner, commissioner to report on this petition.

Court Brevities.

NONE of the County Courts will be in session to-day.

THE case of the Commonwealth vs. Philip Murray, was postponed at the request of counsel for the defendant on the ground that an important witness in Luzerne county had failed to put in an appearance. It will be taken up on Wednesday.

HERMAN FREESE was taken before Commissioner McCandless yesterday on a charge of retailing liquor, tobacco and segars without paying a special tax. After a hearing he was held to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the U. S. District Court for trial.

A GENTLEMAN from the country who had been elected a delegate to one of the conventions to be held to-day, walked into the Quarter Sessions Court room yesterday and presented his credentials to Clerk McCleary, who, after discovering what the contents of the paper were, referred the gentleman to Judge Collier, who, upon examination of the papers, informed him that he must present them to the proper conventions to-day, remarking as the man departed that "he was certainly an honest man," to which Mr. McCleary responded that "perhaps his honesty accounted for his ignorance."

PITTSBURGH COMMITTEES.

Meetings Last Night of the Water, Monongahela Wharf and Wooden Building Committees.

A regular monthly meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening.

A number of bills amounting to $4,326.80, were presented and approved.

The pay roll for last month, as follows, was approved:

Office, $374.99; Lower works, $921.45; drillers and 9 pumpmen, $417.30; Upper works, $391.33; Forty-fifth street works, $261.10. Total, $2,755.45.

A motion that when the committee adjourn it be to meet at 3 P. M. on the 1st prox. was adopted.

Superintendent Atkinson was instructed to have the broken supply pipe at the old works repaired, at a cost of $50.

Adjourned.

Water Extension.

Upon calling the roll for a meeting of the Water Extension Committee, it was found that there was not a quorum present and no business was transacted, but an informal talk upon ways and means of obtaining money for the Water Extension Fund took place, it being evident, however, that talk without action would not keep the pot boiling. Upon the suggestion of City Engineer Dempster, a motion was offered and adopted that the committee visit the Herron Hill reservoir next Friday, to examine its condition. The committee will meet at the Union Depot to leave on the 11:40 A. M. train.

Wooden Buildings.

The Wooden Building Committee met last night, Mr. Sorg presiding. Ordinances were recommended for passage as follows:

Allowing Maria Yeager to erect a wooden addition to a brick building on Carson street, between Third and Fourth streets; allowing George Duncan & Sons to erect a frame addition to a frame building on Tenth street, South Side; permitting John Gilroy to erect a frame building on Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward; permitting Mary Hanley to erect a frame building on Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward.

Adjourned.

Monongahela Wharf.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee met last evening. The report of Fred. Jacobs, Wharfmaster, shows receipts for May $900.00; expenditures, $168.96.

Harry Moore, South Side Wharfmaster, reported $186.55 of receipts, and expenditures $125.13.

Both reports were approved and the Committee adjourned.

All the New Styles of Summer Hats at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood Street.

The only hat house in the city at which all goods are marked down to the lowest cash price, and the one price system strictly adhered to, is Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

The largest and finest line of summer hats in the city.

Agents for Dunlap & Co.'s Fifth avenue silk hats.

Dr. Sadler Removes Another Eye.

Yesterday an old citizen, Mr. E. B. Morland, 95 Robinson street, Allegheny, was under the painful necessity of having his right eyeball removed. Seven years ago he received an injury in it by a chip of casting. It has ever since been in an irritated condition, several times severely inflamed, as it has been for several weeks past. Being entirely blind, and no hopes of permanent recovery, he had it removed by Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue, yesterday at 2 o'clock. He is feeling as comfortable as could be expected.

By permission of Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuigg very Rev. J. Hickey will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Catholic public library. Time of the lecture will be hereafter announced.

KATIE MCLAUGHLIN, Librarian.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Adriatic, at New York; steamer City of Chester, at New York; steamer Nevada, at New York; steamer Spain, at New York; steamer City of Berlin, at Queenstown; steamer Frisia, at Plymouth.

Beautiful Parlor Sets and Book Cases,

at the great auction sale of NEW FURNITURE, &c., at 27 Federal street, Allegheny, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY MORNING. See advertisement. JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W. Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

BREVITIES.

The Allegheny School Controllers meet this evening.

There were twenty-eight deaths in Allegheny city last week.

The Allegheny and Active base ball clubs play at Union Park this afternoon.

A Wheeling ordinance will not permit a man to pluck a flower from his mother's grave as a memento.

The Board of Viewers were yesterday engaged in hearing the testimony in the Forbes street extension matter.

A 5,117 pound steer, a mule 22 hands high, and a three legged cow, interest persons in the neighborhood of Union depot.

John Mooney was arrested in Allegheny last evening, on a charge of having assaulted Mrs. Schwab with intent to commit a rape.

The Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday reduced the fare to Washington and Baltimore to $7. The tickets are only good for two days.

The wife of Mr. John Megraw, of Allegheny, had her pocket picked of $224 and several railroad tickets, in Philadelphia last Thursday.

There were on June 1st, at Willow Grove landing, New Orleans, one hundred and eighty-four boats, five barges, and seven French Creeks of coal.

The hearing in the case of the boy Ghent, accused of robbing a car of $400 worth of dry goods, has been postponed again until Wednesday.

A horse belonging to Mr. M.P. Smith, of Smith Bros., saddlers, on West Diamond street, Allegheny, ran away yesterday and destroyed a $275 jagger wagon.

The break in the supply pipe at the Forty-fifth street water works has been repaired, and the residents of that neighborhood have now much better water.

The puddlers still remain out and express themselves as being confident of soon receiving their price for puddling, while the manufacturers say they cannot pay it.

The compositors on the Wheeling *Evening Standard* are on a strike against a reduction to twenty-five cents per 1,000 ems for type setting. They had been receiving 30 cents.

Messrs. Miller & Maloney, proprietors of the Eagle Iron Works, have agreed to the puddlers' terms. The boilers are confident that all the mills will succumb in a week or two.

Water was turned into the mains on Mount Washington yesterday, and the citizens who are fortunate enough to live on the streets where there are mains are comparatively happy.

The residence of Martin Harper, West Bellevue, was destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock P. M., on Saturday. The house and furniture was insured for $1,000 which fully covers the loss.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians on Saturday night met to make arrangements for the Fourth. Nothing definite was decided upon, and another meeting will be held next Saturday evening.

A proposition is afloat to close Market street from Fifth avenue to Liberty street to all but pedestrians. It would be a great accommodation to pedestrians and not seriously inconvenience vehicles.

Fagar Shilds, postmaster for the Pennsylvania Railway Company, was the person run over and killed Monday morning while the child from falling over the tunnel embankment upon the railroad Sunday evening.

The contract for placing new floors in the Good Will and Ellsworth engine houses in Allegheny, was last evening awarded by the sub-committee having charge of the matter to Robert Blair for $215.

The Street Committee holds a meeting this evening. The paving of Wood street and Fifth avenue will be considered. Bids for grading and paving Duquesne Way, Fort street and First street, and grading Bluff street will be opened.

A special convocation of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was held in Pythian Hall, this city, last night, for the purpose of conferring Post-official degrees. A new German Lodge of the Order will be organized in Lawrenceville to-day.

The horse and buggy of Hon. T. J. Bigham, which was driven away from St. Peter's church on Sunday forenoon, was found near "Hardscrabble" on Sunday night. The horse was in an exhausted condition, as though it had been driven hard.

Three pots of glass broke at Adams & Son's glass works about seven o'clock yesterday morning, wasting the glass to the value of $300. The molten glass set fire to the building and an alarm was sounded, to which the department responded promptly and extinguished the flames.

Mrs. Thomas, an old lady about 80 years of age residing at Rockport, met with a serious accident Saturday. She had kindled a fire in the yard and in passing it her clothes caught fire and before the flames could be extinguished she was seriously burned. Fears are entertained for her recovery.

The Young Men's Christian Association of East Liberty, held their second annual meeting on Sunday evening in the First Presbyterian church, on Penn avenue. The report of the President, Dr. McMasters, stated the membership to be 1,130. Appropriate speeches were made by a number of gentlemen.

Alderman Larkin last evening concluded the inquest on the body of the man found floating in the Monongahela river, Tuesday last. It was ascertained that his name was Charles Nichol, and that he was second steward on the "Exchange." The jury found that his death was accidental, the report of foul play being a fabrication.

The inquest on the body of Rosana Seiferth, found in the Allegheny river on Sunday, the 28th ult., was concluded last night. The jury found that she came to her death from drowning in the Allegheny river. They were unable to ascertain from the evidence as to what time she was drowned, or whether the drowning was accidental or not.

Joseph Thomas, the soldier candidate for Coroner, was left "in the lurch" for a brief time yesterday morning. He was about getting in his buck-wagon when the horse attached to the vehicle took fright and started off down Fifth avenue to Market street, where he was caught by a policeman. Mr. Thomas, having but one leg, could not follow at a very rapid pace.

The ninth of a series of exhibitions to be given by the pupils of the public schools of this city will take place this evening at the High School building. The programme is one of unusual length and choice variety, and embraces vocal and instrumental music, readings, declamations, recitations, dialogues, gymnastics, &c. Pupils from five sub-districts will assist in the performances.

About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, John Smith, while intoxicated, fell from the railroad bridge over Robinson street, Allegheny. He was removed to the Mayor's office in an insensible condition, where Dr. Mabon found that he had sustained a severe contusion on the back of the head, but that his injuries were not serious. He was removed to his home on Rebecca street.

The body of Mrs. Lucinda Myers, wife of Tobias Myers, at Beaver station, was found in a small lake near Georges station, Westmoreland county, Saturday afternoon. Some artesian well workers first discovered a woman's clothing at the edge of the lake, and on dragging the lake found the body, which was identified by one of them, and was at once sent to Mr. Myers. The deceased left her home on the Thursday previous, and left a note which her husband found on Saturday evening, stating that she contemplated suicide. She was insane at times, and frequently left home for several days, but would return all right. The nose and a part of one of the cheeks was eaten off when the body was found.

The Lincoln Club will leave for Cincinnati on a special train next Monday morning for the purpose of attending the Republican Convention. Quarters have been secured at the Arlington House, where one of the parlors will be set aside for the special use of the club in order that there may be no confusion. William J. Diehl and Thomas H. Phelps will be at the club rooms until Monday next, for the purpose of informing members intending to join in the excursion of the number and location of their rooms. The club will go in white hats, will be distinguished by badges, and will be accompanied by the Great Western Band. The cost of transportation, music, hat, badge, boarding and railroad fare will be $30, which the members are to deposit when they hand in their names.

John T. Gray, the Painter.

Great advances have been made of late years in the art of painting, but even yet there are but few who deservedly rank above that of tyro in the profession. And there are but few persons who have not suffered at some time or other, from the lack of skill in members of this profession, and the parlor, or some other choice room, which should be expected to be a masterpiece of workmanship as to its painting, proved, to their sorrow, to be defective and full of flaws. The remedy for such grievance is a very simple one, which is to learn who is an expert in this line, and secure his services, which are cheap at double the cost of an unskilled and inexperienced workman. The subject of this notice, Mr. John T. Gray, who is located at No. 84 Diamond street, is one who is able to fill the bill in every essential of reliability, promptitude, skill, experience, use of excellent materials, accuracy of detail in his work, united to the very popular feature of low prices. It is safe to say, that as a workman, he is a masterhand, having no superior in his line, as his extensive trade in the city and suburbs most conclusively prove. Leave orders at 84 Diamond street.

See Advertisement of Great auction sale of NEW FURNITURE, at 27 Federal street, Allegheny, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY MORNING. JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF **FINE DRY GOODS,** W. H. FERRY, AUCTIONEER. J. B. HEARD & CO., **118 Federal Street.**

Will offer, June 3d, at 10 A. M., the balance of their stock at auction, sale to continue until every article is sold.

Customers who desire can purchase goods at retail as usual.

As this is our final offering rare bargains can be procured.

THE CONVENTIONS.

Nomination of Candidates To-day—Anticipated Contests—Where the Conventions Will be Held.

The Republican Conventions to nominate Congressional, Legislative and County tickets meet this forenoon and the indications are that in some of them there will be pretty warm contests, though it is not probable that any bitterness will be displayed. The canvass was close and interesting, the candidates having entered into it with vim and spirit, but at no time was a particularly acrimonious spirit manifested. Major Errett thinks he will go into the Congressional Convention with ninety votes for himself against about forty-five for General Negley.

The claims of the Prothonotarial candidates were widely at variance yesterday. Mr. Kennedy figured up one hundred and forty-one delegates for himself, and conceded twenty-seven to Captain Glenn and twenty to Mr. Coursin. Mr. Glenn, however, asserted that he had fifty delegates that he knew of, with expectations of still more, while Mr. Coursin was sure of sixty, and expected to receive the support of between seventy and eighty in the convention. Neither he nor Mr. Glenn would concede the nomination of Mr. Kennedy on first ballot. It will require 126 votes to nominate. The prospect for a fight in the Coroner's convention is very good. An attempt will be made to dispose of the nomination for Treasurer first, to the end that the nomination for Coroner may not be embittered, but it is said that a struggling alliance exists. About the only other conventions in which there seems to be any chance of more than one ballot are the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Senatorial and Fourth and Sixth Legislative.

The Conventions will meet at the following places, and will be called to order by the gentlemen named:

Twenty-second Congressional—In room No. 1 of Common Pleas Court No. 1, by Jno. W. Riddell.

Twenty-third Congressional—Common Council chamber, Allegheny, by H. W. Oliver.

Forty-second Senatorial—Young Men's Republican club room, Federal street, Allegheny, by H. H. Baran.

Forty-third Senatorial—Common Council chamber, Pittsburgh, by E. S. Morrow.

Forty-fourth Senatorial—Room No. 2 of Common Pleas Court No. 1, by Edward Jay Allen.

Forty-fifth Senatorial—Salisbury Hall, South Side, by Chas. G. Fetterman.

First Legislative—Select Council chamber, Allegheny, by Hugh D. Renwick.

Second Legislative—Executive Committee room, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, by John N. Neeb.

Third Legislative—Republican Headquarters, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, by Wm. H. Kober.

Fourth Legislative—Select Council chamber, Pittsburgh, by Hon. Miles S. Humphreys.

Fifth Legislative—Quarter Sessions Court room, by Chas. B. Seely.

Sixth Legislative—Jury room of Common Pleas No. 1, by Dr. W. J. Gilmore.

Prothonotary, &c.—Room No. 1 of Common Pleas No. 2, by Hon. Hugh S. Fleming.

Coroner, &c.—Room No. 2 of Common Pleas No. 2, by Wm. B. Hays.

OUR PETROLEUM LETTER.

Eccentricities of the Trade—Appreciation of Values—Extending of the Combination Cancer—Last Week's Quotations—May Statistics of Shipments, &c.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, June 3, 1876.

With the accession of Sultan Murad Effendi to the throne in Turkey comes a revival of business in the petroleum trade, though it is hardly probable one occurrence has anything to do with the other; still, judging from the record of the market thus far this year, a change of government in the moon would be as liable to affect it as anything more closely connected with it. So eccentric has the trade been, and so subject to abrupt turns, in exactly the opposite direction from what was anticipated, perhaps, that the trade in general are losing confidence in it, or, at least, have manifested a great lack of it during the past month, which has been one of unusual inactivity throughout. Though the general market has been inactive and but little doing, dullness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few days barely enough to establish quotations —it has manifested remarkable strength throughout, clearly exemplifying the fact that if left "untrammelled and uninstructed" by the combination and conspiracies of a larger land and oil company of New York. He purchased buyer's options first six very extensively at prices ranging from $1.80 up to $2.25, and has but recently called a large number of them over, and also a large buyer of spot and shipment. His purchases are taken off the market and of course influences an appreciation in values.

The Combination

continues to make itself felt. Nearly all the creek refineries, it is said, have been purchased and the destructive cancer is extending to every vital of the oil business. It may flourish for a time, but the day of reckoning will surely come. So great and grovelling an interest as the petroleum trade can not be swallowed up at one full swoop by such a gigantic fraud on the interests of the people.

Recent Developments.

In the line of recent developments there is nothing to report of a startling nature. About the usual number of moderate producers have been completed, the aggregate of which will no more than offset the decline in the wells now producing. Considerable interest is manifested in regard to the developments in Warren, but the impression seems to be gaining ground that that territory will never prove excessively prolific.

The Prices.

During the early part of the week prices remained unchanged throughout the month of May —between $1.90 and $2.00. Thursday there was an advance and two dollar oil now prevails. The subjoined table exhibits the opening, highest and closing quotations of United for each day of the week:

Monday	$1.96¼	$1.96¾	$1.95¾
Tuesday			
Wednesday	1.96¼	1.96¾	1.96¾
Thursday	1.96¾	2.03¼	2.03¼
Friday	2.06¼	2.08¾	2.07½
Saturday	2.07¼	2.07¾	2.02¾

Conduit and

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are southerly winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and stationary barometer.

U. S. Pensions.

Major McGreggor, Pension Agent at this place, commenced yesterday morning to make the quarterly payments for the present quarter. There are 7,000 names on the rolls at this agency, to whom about $250,000 is paid annually. Of the 7,000, 1,500 reside in the city and vicinity and are paid in person, and to those residing at a distance from the city checks are sent by mail. The Major is down to "hard pan" now, and is paying out silver to all who desire it.

Bay Collections.

As will be seen by the following statement of Collector Davis the people of the 22nd District contributed $77,753.32 during the month of May, 1876, to support the U. S. Government:

Spirits	$30,200 90
Tobacco and cigars	35,431 04
Fermented liquor	11,995 76
Banks, deposits	125 62
Grand total	$77,753 32

The Text Book Change.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Duquesne school, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors cannot but commend the action of our delegate to the Central Board of Education, Captain Andrew Miller, in opposing the change of geographies.

Resolved, That we enter our protest against the introduction of new books, or the change of those already adopted, as unnecessary, and only in the interest of the publishers.

Resolved, That the Board will not, at the present time, make any change, but would most respectfully ask the Central Board to rescind their action, and take into consideration the needs of the public, and not be swerved by the talk of book agents.

The Howard Street Investigating Committee.

The Howard Street Investigating Committee of Allegheny Councils met again last evening, when City Solicitor Rogers gave his opinion that the property owners on that street cannot be required to pay for the removal of slips that fell upon the street after it had been graded, nor can they be required to pay for any excavating for the stone wall, according to the contract with the builders of the wall.

The sub-committee, which was authorized to employ men to dig trenches alongside the wall, reported that they had employed the necessary men, and had set them to work digging. While examining the papers connected with the wall, it was discovered last evening that eleven feet of the wall, containing one hundred and fifty-two perches, that belongs to the city had been assessed upon the property holders through an error.

The committee adjourned until Friday evening.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A Man Dangerously Wounded Because He Asked Payment of a Bill.

Last evening John Hensley, a dairyman, met Nicholas Becket on the street in Millvale borough, which is just across the Alleghany, at the Ewalt street bridge, and solicited the payment of a bill for milk. Becket refused to pay it, some words resulted, and finally Becket drew a knife and stabbed Hensley in the left breast, the weapon entering between the third and fourth ribs. Beckert was carried into a house near by and received surgical aid, and Becket was arrested and lodged in the Seventeenth ward station house. The wounded man is considered to be in a dangerous condition.

SUMMER DRESS HATS.

McCORD & CO.,

Respectfully invite attention to their elegant and large stock of

STRAW AND FELT

hats, comprising all the very latest styles, and every grade of Mens, Boys and children's straw hats, also a full assortment of light and dark, soft and stiff Hats, *with prices lower than elsewhere.*

Agents for Youman's fine silk and stiff hats, 131 Wood street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Yesterday's Meeting—A Uniform Wire Gauge.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, President Dravo and Secretary Kelly occupying their regular positions.

The Committee on Stocks reported a letter from Mr. Thos. F. Stewart, stating his willingness to sell the stocks on Thursday evenings at three-fourths of one per cent. Report received and the committee authorized to close arrangements with Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Howe called up the matter of a uniform wire gauge. Congress has expressed a willingness to establish a uniform gauge if the iron manufacturers will indicate what they want. The matter was up some time since and referred to a special committee. A memorial to Congress was prepared, asking for legislation upon the subject, but not stating what standard was desired. After some talk, on motion of Mr. Dravo, (President Howe in the chair,) Messrs. O. P. Scaife, Mr. G. W. Hailman and Capt. Stockdale were appointed a special committee, to which Mr. Charles O'Donnell was added, to ascertain what gauge is desired, and embody the result of such investigation in a memorial to Congress, to be presented for approval at the next meeting of the Board.

Adjourned.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Regular Meeting—The Sale of Liquor on the Centennial Exhibition Grounds, &c.

The Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance held a regular meeting yesterday morning, Vice President Rev. J. K. Melhorn in the chair. After the customary devotional exercises the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. On motion of Mr. Bradley the Committee on By-laws having reported and the report having been adopted, were discharged.

Mr. Matchett reported a meeting at the corner of Chestnut and Ohio streets, Allegheny.

Rev. Blackshaw reported the meeting on the South Side.

Mr. Kennedy reported that at a meeting of the South Side Alliance there was a large attendance, one hundred and nine members being present; and a meeting at Allentown, with fifty-two present; also that the Sabbath schools on the South Side are organizing cold water armies in their respective schools.

Mrs. Smith reported a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance.

The report of the Committee on the Fourth of July procession was then handed in. Dr. Kennedy, Chairman, reported it as impracticable at this time. The report was read and filed, and the Committee discharged.

The report of the Committee on Invitation Cards was received, and on motion of General Lane one thousand cards were ordered to be printed.

A letter was read from Mrs. Wittenmeyer in regard to whisky selling in the Centennial grounds, in which she states that if the proper efforts are made the traffic can be suppressed. On motion of General Lane, an answer with the approval of the officers of the Alliance is to be prepared.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Annual Meeting of the Trustees Yesterday—Condition of the School—New Officers.

Yesterday closed the official year of this Institution. The Board of Trustees met in the Chancellor's room at 3 P. M., the attendance was unusually full.

The Chancellor read his annual report from which it appears that the condition and prospects of this excellent home institution are greatly better than ever before. The number of pupils in the several departments is nearly 300. The revenues from all sources about $30,000. The faculty nearly full and very efficient. Plans and estimates for a new auxiliary building adjacent to the old, were submitted and the erection of the same to cost about $12,000 authorized. When the other business was concluded, the Board went into an election of ten Trustees to fill the place of that number whose term had expired each for three years, and to fill one vacancy for two years. The following gentlemen were elected:

For Three Years—Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., John Harper, Isaac Jones, Alex. Nimick, Josiah King, C. C. Hussey, R. B. Carnahan, Esq., James R. Speer, M. D., James Parke, Jr., James P. Hanna.

For Two Years—Joseph Horne.

The old Board then adjourned, and the members holding over with those now elected organized with Gen. J. K. Moorhead in the chair, when the old officers were unanimously re-elected, viz:

For President—Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D.

For Treasurer—Jno. B. Jones.

For Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—Prof. M. B. Goff.

For Executive Committee—Wm. Thaw, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Charles J. Clarke, Geo. Woods, LL.D., James King, M. D., James Parke, Jr., Rev. Dr. Howard, ex-officio.

Messrs. Henry Lloyd and Alex. Bradley were appointed a Building Committee to co-act with the Executive Committee with authority to adopt and carry out a plan for the proposed new building. After the transaction of some other unimportant business the Board adjourned to meet again for special purpose on the 29th inst.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls, Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays, MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

Take notice of the great display of Bread and Rolls at MARVIN'S, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

THE LOWRY ENGINE.

Official Report of the Testing Committee—A Fair Showing for the Engine Under Disadvantages.

At the meeting of the Water Committee of Allegheny Councils, last evening, the committee appointed to conduct the test of the Lowry pumping engine, which took place at the Allegheny water works, on May 4th, submitted their report of the manner in which the test was conducted, and its results. The report was rather voluminous, and contained drawings of the cards taken of the steam pressure, and also of the angle of the rising main to the water basin. Following is a synopsis of the report:

The test continued during nine hours, in which time the engine made 2,748 revolutions, or 5.09 revolutions per minute. During this time 2,991,547 gallons of water were pumped into the reservoir, which amount includes an estimated leakage of 6,000 gallons. In one hour at the above mentioned speed the engine pumped 332,394 gallons into the reservoir, forcing the water a distance of 750 feet through the 36-inch rising main. At this rate the engine will pump 7,977,459 gallons into the reservoir in 24 hours.

During the nine hours 208 55-76 bushels, or 15,863 pounds of coal were consumed. The coal used was nut coal from the third pool, and was slightly mixed with slate. The ashes weighed 1,587 pounds. The amount of ashes was not deducted from the coal consumed in calculating the duty of the engine. All the coal thrown into the furnaces was charged to the engine.

The effective horse power of the engine by the indicator cards on the engine was 380.1, and as shown by indicator cards on the pumps it was 326 7.

The power absorbed in overcoming the inertia of the water column in the rising main and in driving the machinery was 14.33 per cent. The record of the steam gauge in the engine room ranged between 110 and 114 pounds. By the consumption of one pound of coal 33,577.09 pounds of water were raised one foot, or 188.58 gallons of water were raised into the reservoir.

The duty of the engine is calculated in three different ways, each of which is given. By duty, is meant the amount of water which can be raised one foot high, by the consumption of 100 pounds of coal. Following are the calculations of the committee:

Duty of engine, calculating the resistance against the pumps, ascertained by pressure gauges on the pumps	35,958,766
Duty calculated by the measurement of the water delivered	33,577,962
Duty calculating the resistance by the indicator	36,695,786

In conclusion, the committee state that they found the engine in excellent working order, and the test would probably have been more satisfactory had it been continued for a longer period and at varying rates of speed.

In connection with the report was submitted the following statement of the duty of the pumping engines of the cities mentioned:

COMPARISON OF DUTIES.

	Duty in ft. pounds per 100 pounds of coal.
Beam, Crank and Fly Wheel, Hartford, Ct.	62,661,715
Beam Cornish, Belleville, N. J.	72,822,903
Worthington, Cambridge, Mass.	70,463,750
Worthington, Cambridge, Mass.	71,278,486
Beam, Crank and Fly Wheel Hartford, Ct.	65,505,469
Beam, Crank and Fly Wheel, Hartford, Ct.	68,974,547
Beam No. 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.	60,798,200
Beam No. 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.	58,985,400
Beam No. 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.	61,903,700
Beam and Fly Wheel No. 3, Brooklyn, N. Y.	68,387,200
Worthington No. 2, Philadelphia.	54,416,694
Horizontal Crank and Fly Wheel, Cincinnati, O.	36,172,001
Vertical Direct Wheel, Cincinnati, O.	32,969,010
Vertical Direct Wheel, Cincinnati, O.	30,793,052
Vertical Steam Pump, Cincinnati, Ohio	21,215,510
Beam Crank and Fly Wheel No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.	61,307,500
Beam Crank and Fly Wheel No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.	61,759,900
Beam Crank and Fly Wheel, Chicago, Ill	54,027,762
South Engines, Chicago, Ill.	50,485,403
McAlpin Beam and Fly Wheel	59,836,497
New Bedford Compound Beam and Fly Wheel, Lynn, Mass.	103,923,215
Compound Beam and Fly Wheel, Milprahee, Wis.	76,955,720
Compound Upright, Geared, Providence, R. I.	84,637,245
Compound Beam and Fly Wheel, Lowell, Mass.	53,528,210
Duplex, Providence, R. I.	53,528,210
Corliss Radial, Providence, R. I.	25,865,740
Double Plunger, Triangular Beam and Fly Wheel (Lowry Engine), Allegheny, Pa.	35,958,917

Last evening Mr. Davis, who was one of the testing committee, stated that the above comparison of the duty of the Lowry engine with other engines was somewhat unfair to the Lowry engine for the reason that in every other case the engine was run at a greater speed than the Water Committee would allow the Lowry engine to be run, viz, at a speed of 75 to 85 revolutions per minute, while in some of the above cases the engines were run at a speed of from 15 to 18 revolutions per minute. In all the other cases everything was done to increase the duty of the engines to the very highest point, while in the case of the Lowry engine such was not the case, as for instance no allowance was made for the steam used by the Donkey engines, nor was any allowance made for the ashes. He thought that if the committee had continued to test for a longer period, and been allowed to run the engine at a greater speed, that the duty would have been better.

MINISTERS IN SESSION.

Their Customary Monthly Debate Yesterday.

The Ministerial Association of this city and Allegheny held their accustomed monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the usual place, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street, near Sixth avenue. Dr. W. J. Reid presided and Rev. P. S. Jennings officiated as Secretary. The following paper was presented for discussion by Rev. Leroy Senour.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting of the Ministerial Association respectfully report the following:

WHEREAS, Our nation, designated by other nations "the great Republic," is near the close of the first century of its existence; and whereas, our increase in territory, population, material wealth and general prosperity is without a parallel in the history of nations; and whereas, every patriot desires to perpetuate the blessings enjoyed by the free happy people of this land and especially the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty to unborn generations, and extend the same great blessing to all other nations; and whereas, we believe among the causes that gave birth to this "Great Republic," the most potent cause under God, was the Bible and Bible principles; and, whereas, the life of the nation is endangered by irreligion, infidelity, corruption, dishonesty, personal and political, which now abound to an alarming extent, and which has attracted the attention of other nations to our shame; therefore,

Resolved, 1, That we the members of the Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity, will recommend to our several churches to observe the first Sabbath of the new century, to wit, the second Sabbath of July, 1876, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God for the big things vouchsafed to our nation in all its past history.

Resolved, 2, That on that day especially we will implore God's blessing upon the future of our nation, and we recommend that special sermons be preached in our pulpits calling attention to the many evils and corruptions, personal and political, of our times and the moral needs of our nation.

Resolved, 3, That we request the ministry and churches of the whole country to unite with us in a like observance of said day.

The paper was adopted, on motion of Rev. A. Templeton, after which Rev. Dr. Milligan took the floor and argued in favor of a reformation that would secure in this country a better recognition of God than now prevails. Dr. Hays acknowledged his inability to offer a practical suggestion that would bring about the needed reform, but he thought Americans as a body sound on all questions of religion. The paper was further discussed by Revs. Templeton, Jennings, Wolring, Henderson and Westfall.

The following question was chosen for consideration at the next meeting: "Is the use of public conveyances on the Lord's day consistent with the due observance of the same"

Rev. Mr. Watsing was appointed to open the debate.

Adjourned.

HATS.

Direct from the Factories.

Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 35 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 40 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats for $1.00. Large lot of Children's Straw Hats from 15 to 25 cents. Call soon and get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. Three doors above Stockton avenue.

Fine Walnut Chamber Sets With Dressing Cases,

at the grand auction sale of

NEW FURNITURE,

In Boyle's new block, 27 Federal street, Allegheny, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

See advertisement.

JAS. W. DRAPE & Co., Auctioneers.

Always Keep in View, if you want any Ready-made Clothing, or any goods made to order for yourself or boys, that there is no better or more reliable house than Strassburger & Joseph's. This firm practices no humbug and no misrepresentation. They wish the public to understand that they will not resort to any device that will mislead purchasers. Their uniform policy has been to give their customers a good, honest article and to guarantee their prices always to be the lowest, either in their Ready-made or Merchant Tailoring Department.

STRASSBURGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made directing the assignee to pay a clerk for making the schedules for said bankrupt.

Moses B. Parsons, bankrupt, Butler county. The same was discharged from bankruptcy.

McCombs, Ullman & Co. et al. vs. C. H. Baugher & Co., Somerset. Verdict of jury set aside and proceedings in bankruptcy allowed to be discontinued on payment of costs.

Jas. Morrison, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

Aldine Company vs. J. R. Foster & Co. New trial refused.

David Hutchison and wife vs. Elizabeth P. Frazinger. New trial refused.

Nation Trust Company vs. Roland H. Smith. Plaintiff's counsel agreeing to remit $630 of the verdict. New trial refused.

Mawhinney vs. Wm. and Alex. McCombe. New trial refused.

Peoples Fire Insurance Company vs. J. W. Patterson. New trial refused.

Cunningham vs. City of Pittsburgh. New trial refused.

J. W. Arnott vs. M. Grogan & Co. New trial refused.

Thomas Murray vs. George Erdur. Motion for a new trial argued and case held under consideration.

Dun and wife vs. Neal et al. New trial refused.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Register Gray presented accounts of the June term, which were severally confirmed *nisi*.

On motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., Mr. Shantliff was duly qualified, and admitted to practice in this Court.

Estate of James R. Newell, deceased. Report of sale by administrator presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

The June session of the Criminal Court commenced yesterday. The list of grand Jurors was called over, when nineteen jurors answered to their names, and Allen Hammett, Twenty-ninth ward, was appointed foreman. The jurors were then sworn, after which Judge Collier proceeded to deliver the charge, in which there was nothing of a special nature.

The constables' returns were then received, after which Court adjourned until Wednesday morning.

A Division Asked For.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the propriety of dividing Wilkins township, commencing at the mouth of Hawkin's run on the Monongahela river, thence northwardly to the line of Penn township, was adverse to the division, and was approved by the Court. A former report on another petition was set aside.

A third petition was presented this morning, asking for a division in accordance with the following lines: Commencing at the southwest corner of Braddocks; thence northwardly by the line of Braddocks borough to the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad; thence northwardly to a corner on the lands of James McKelvey and Sampson and Gilleland's heirs; thence northwardly by the line dividing the property of James McKelvey and James Robinson to a corner on the lands of James Robinson, Geo. Johnston and John Herron; thence northwardly by line dividing the property of Geo. Johnston and John Herron to a walnut tree on the Greensburg pike; thence by a line dividing the property of James Kelly and Graham heirs; thence by the corner of last line to Penn township.

The Court appointed County Engineer J. B. Stilley, artist, and James Duff and Jos. Stoner, commissioner to report on this petition.

Court Brevities.

None of the County Courts will be in session to-day.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Philip Murray, was postponed at the request of counsel for the defendant on the ground that an important witness in Luzerne county had failed to put in an appearance. It will be taken up on Wednesday.

Herman Freese was taken before Commissioner McCandless yesterday on a charge of retailing liquor, tobacco and segars without paying a special tax. After a hearing he was held to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the U. S. District Court for trial.

A gentleman from the country who had been elected a delegate to one of the conventions to be held to-day walked into the Quarter Sessions Court room yesterday and presented his credentials to Clerk McCleary, who, after discovering what the contents of the paper were, referred the gentleman to Judge Collier, who, upon examination of the papers, informed him that he must present them to the proper conventions to-day. remarking as the man departed that he "was certainly an honest man," to which Mr. McCleary responded that "perhaps his honesty accounted for his ignorance."

PITTSBURGH COMMITTEES.

Meetings Last Night of the Water, Monongahela Wharf and Wooden Building Committees.

A regular monthly meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening.

A number of bills amounting to $4,326.80, were presented and approved.

The pay roll for last month, as follows, was approved:

Office, $374.99; Lower works, $921.45; drillers and hydrants, $417.30. Upper works, $391.33; Forty-fifth street works, $261,10. Total, $2,755.45.

A motion that when the committee adjourn it be to meet at 3 P. M. on the 1st prox. was adopted.

Superintendent Atkinson was instructed to have the broken supply pipe at the old works repaired, at a cost of $50.

Adjourned.

Water Extension.

Upon calling the roll for a meeting of the Water Extension Committee, it was found that there was not a quorum present and no business was transacted, but an informal talk upon ways and means of obtaining money for the Water Extension Fund took place, it being evident, however, that talk without action would not keep the pot boiling. Upon the suggestion of City Engineer Dempster, a motion was offered and adopted that the committee visit the Herron Hill reservoir next Friday, to examine its condition. The committee will meet at the Union Depot to leave on the 11:40 A. M. train.

Wooden Buildings.

The Wooden Building Committee met last night, Mr. Sorg presiding. Ordinances were recommended for passage as follows: Allowing Maria Yeager to erect a wooden addition to a brick building on Carson street, between Third and Fourth streets; allowing George Duncan & Sons to erect a frame addition to a frame building on Tenth street, South Side; permitting John Gilroy to erect a frame building on Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward; permitting Mary Hanley to erect a frame building on Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward.

Adjourned.

Monongahela Wharf.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee met last evening. The report of Fred. Jacobs, Wharfmaster, shows receipts for May $900.00; expenditures, $168.96.

Harry Moore, South Side Wharfmaster, reported $186.55 of receipts, and expenditures $115.13.

Both reports were approved and the Committee adjourned.

All the New Styles of Summer Hats at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood Street.

The only hat house in the city at which all goods are marked down to the lowest cash price, and the one price system strictly adhered to, is Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

The largest and finest line of summer hats in the city.

Agents for Dunlap & Co.'s Fifth avenue silk hats.

Dr. Sadler Removes Another Eye.

Yesterday an old citizan, Mr. E. B. Morland, 95 Robinson street, Allegheny, was under the painful necessity of having his right eyeball removed. Seven years ago he received an injury in it by a chip of casting. It has ever since been in an irritated condition, several times severely inflamed, as it has been for several weeks past. Being entirely blind, and no hopes of permanent recovery, he had it removed by Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue, yesterday at 2 o'clock. He is feeling as comfortable as could be expected.

By permission of Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuigg very Rev. J. Hickey will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Catholic public library. Time of the lecture will be hereafter announced.

KATIE MCLAUGHLIN,
Librarian.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Adriatic, at New York; steamer City of Chester, at New York; steamer Nevada, at New York; steamer Spain, at New York; steamer City of Berlin, at Queenstown; steamer Frisia, at Plymouth.

Beautiful Parlor Sets and Book Cases,

at the great auction sale of

NEW FURNITURE, &c.,

at 27 Federal street, Allegheny,

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY MORNING.

See advertisement.

JAS. W. DRAPE & Co., Auctioneers.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

BREVITIES.

The Allegheny School Controllers meet this evening.

There were twenty-eight deaths in Allegheny city last week.

The Allegheny and Active base ball clubs play at Union Park this afternoon.

A Wheeling ordinance will not permit a man to pluck a flower from his mother's grave as a memento.

The Board of Viewers were yesterday engaged in hearing the testimony in the Forbes street extension matter.

A 5,117 pound steer, a mule 22 hands high, and a three legged cow, interest persons in the neighborhood of Union depot.

John Mooney was arrested in Allegheny last evening, on a charge of having assaulted Mrs. Schwab with intent to commit a rape.

The Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday reduced the fare to Washington and Baltimore to $7. The tickets are only good for two days.

The wife of Mr. John Megraw, of Allegheny, had her pocket picked of $224 and several railroad tickets, in Philadelphia last Thursday.

There were on June 1st, at Willow Grove landing, New Orleans, one hundred and eighty-four boats, five barges, and seven French Creeks of coal.

The hearing in the case of the boy Ghent, accused of robbing a car of $400 worth of dry goods, has been postponed again until Wednesday.

A horse belonging to Mr. M. P. Smith, of Smith Bros., saddlers, on West Diamond street, Allegheny, ran away yesterday and destroyed a $275 jagger wagon.

The break in the supply pipe at the Forty-fifth street water works has been repaired, and the residents of that neighborhood have now much better water.

The puddlers still remain out and express themselves as being confident of soon receiving their price for puddling, while the manufacturers say they cannot pay it.

The compositors on the Wheeling *Evening Standard* are on a strike against a reduction to twenty-five cents per 1,000 ems for type setting. They had been receiving 30 cents.

Messrs. Miller & Maloney, proprietors of the Eagle Iron Works, have agreed to the puddlers' terms. The boilers are confident that all the mills will succumb in a week or two.

Water was turned into the mains on Mount Washington yesterday, and the citizens who are fortunate enough to live on the streets where there are mains are comparatively happy.

The residence of Martin Harper, West Bellevue, was destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock P. M., on Saturday. The house was insured for $1,000 which fully covers the loss.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians on Saturday night met to make arrangements for the Fourth. Nothing definite was decided upon, and another meeting will be held next Saturday evening.

A proposition is afloat to close Market street from Fifth avenue to Liberty street to all but pedestrians. It would be a great accommodation to pedestrians and not seriously inconvenience vehicles.

Fagar Shidle, postmaster for the Pennsylvania Railway Company, was the person who assisted Mr. McGirr in rescuing the child from falling over the tunnel embankment upon the railroad Sunday evening.

The contract for placing new floors in the Good Will and Ellsworth engine houses in Allegheny, was last evening awarded by the sub-committee having charge of the matter to Robert Blair for $215.

The Street Committee holds a meeting this evening. The paving of Wood street and Fifth avenue will be considered. Bids for grading and paving Duquesne Way, Fort street and First street, and grading Bluff street will be opened.

A special convocation of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was held in Pythian Hall, this city, last night, for the purpose of conferring Post-official degrees. A new German Lodge of the Order will be organized in Lawrenceville to-day.

The horse and buggy of Hon. T. J. Bigham, which was driven away from St. Peter's church on Sunday forenoon, was found near "Hardscrabble" on Sunday night. The horse was in an exhausted condition, though it had been driven but a short distance.

Three pots of glass broke at Adams & Son's glass works about seven o'clock yesterday morning, wasting glass to the value of $300. The molten glass set fire to the building and an alarm was sounded, to which the department responded promptly and extinguished the flames.

Mrs. Thomas, an old lady about 80 years of age residing at McKeesport, met with a serious accident Saturday. She had kindled a fire in the yard and in passing it her clothes caught fire and before the flames could be extinguished she was seriously burned. Fears are entertained for her recovery.

The Young Men's Christian Association of East Liberty, held their second annual meeting on Sunday evening in the First Presbyterian church, on Penn avenue. The report of the President, Dr. McCutcheon, showed the membership to be 1,130. Appropriate speeches were made by a number of gentlemen.

Alderman Larkin last evening concluded the inquest on the body of the man found floating in the Monongahela river, Tuesday last. It was ascertained that his name was Charles Nichol, and that he was second steward on the "Exchange." The jury found that his death was accidental, the report of foul play being a fabrication.

The inquest on the body of Rosana Seiferth, found in the Allegheny river on Sunday, the 28th ult., was concluded last night. The jury found that she came to her death from drowning in the Allegheny river. They were unable to ascertain from the evidence at what time she was drowned, or whether the drowning was accidental or not.

Joseph Thomas, the soldier candidate for Coroner, was left "in the lurch" for a brief time yesterday morning. He was about going in his buck-wagon when the horse attached to the vehicle took fright and started off down Fifth avenue to Market street, where he was caught by a policeman. Mr. Thomas, having but one leg, could not follow at a very rapid pace.

The ninth of a series of exhibitions to be given by the pupils of the public schools of this city will take place this evening at the High School building. The programme is one of unusual length and choice variety, and consists of vocal and instrumental music, readings, declarations, recitations, dialogues, gymnastics, &c. Pupils from five sub-districts will assist in the performances.

About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, John Smith, while intoxicated, fell from the railroad bridge over Robinson street, Allegheny. He was removed to the Mayor's office in an insensible condition, where Dr. Mabon found that he had sustained a severe contusion on the back of the head, but that his injuries were not serious. He was removed to his home on Rebecca street.

The body of Mrs. Lucinda Myers, wife of Tobias Myers, at Beaver station, was found in a small lake near Georges station, Washington county, yesterday afternoon. Some men at work in the vicinity discovered a woman's clothing at the edge of the lake, and on dragging the lake found the body, which was identified by articles on them, and was at once sent to Mr. Myers. The deceased left her home on the Thursday previous, and left a note which her husband found on Saturday evening, stating that she contemplated suicide. She was insane at times, and frequently left home for several days, but would return all right. The nose and a part of one of the cheeks was eaten off when the body was found.

The Lincoln Club will leave for Cincinnati on a special train next Monday morning for the purpose of attending the Republican Convention. Quarters have been secured at the Arlington House, where one of the parlors will be set aside for the special use of the club. In order that there may be no confusion William J. Diehl and Thomas H. Phelps will be at the club rooms until Monday next, for the purpose of informing members intending to join in the excursion of the number and location of their rooms. The club will go in white hats, will be distinguished by badges, and will be accompanied by the Great Western Band. The cost of transportation, music, hat, badge, boarding and railroad fare will be $30, which the members are to deposit when they hand in their names.

John T. Gray, the Painter.

Great advances have been made of late years in the art of painting, but even yet there are but few who deservedly rank above that of tyro in the profession. And there are but few persons who have not suffered at some time or other, from the lack of skill in members of this profession, and the parlor, or some other choice room, which was expected to be a masterpiece of workmanship as to its painting, proved, to their sorrow, to be defective and full of flaws. The remedy for such grievance is a very simple one, which is to learn who is an expert in this line, and secure his services, which are cheap at double the cost of an unskilled and inexperienced workman. The subject of this notice, Mr. John T. Gray, who is located at No. 84 Diamond street, is one who is able to fill the bill in every essential of reliability, promptitude, skill, experience, use of excellent materials, accuracy of detail in his work, united to the very popular feature of low prices. It is safe to say, that as a workman, he is a masterhand, having no superior in his line, as his extensive trade in the city and suburbs most conclusively prove. Leave orders at 84 Diamond street.

See Advertisement of

Great auction sale of

NEW FURNITURE,

at 27 Federal street, Allegheny,

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY MORNING.

JAS. W. DRAPE & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

OF

FINE DRY GOODS,

W. H. FERRY, AUCTIONEER.

J. B. HEARD & Co.,

118 Federal Street,

Will offer, June 3d, at 10 A. M., the balance of their stock at auction, sale to continue until every article is sold.

Customers who desire can purchase goods at retail as usual.

As this is our final offering rare bargains can be procured.

THE CONVENTIONS.

Nomination of Candidates To-day—Anticipated Contests—Where the Conventions Will be Held.

The Republican Conventions to nominate Congressional, Legislative and County tickets meet this forenoon and the indications are that in some of them there will be pretty warm contests, though it is not probable that any bitterness will be displayed. The canvass was close and interesting, the candidates having entered into it with vim and spirit, but at no time was a particularly acrimonious spirit manifested. Major Errett thinks he will go into the Congressional Convention with ninety votes for himself against about forty-five for General Negley.

The claims of the Prothonotarial candidates were widely at variance yesterday. Mr. Kennedy figured up one hundred and forty-one delegates for himself, and conceded twenty-seven to Captain Glenn and twenty to Mr. Coursin. Mr. Glenn, however, asserted that he had fifty delegates that he knew of, with expectations of still more, while Mr. Coursin was sure of sixty, and expected to receive the support of between seventy and eighty in the convention. Neither he nor Mr. Glenn would concede the nomination of Mr. Kennedy on first ballot. It will require 126 votes to nominate. The prospect for a fight in the Coroner's convention is very good. An attempt will be made to dispose of the nomination for Treasurer first, to the end that the nomination for Coroner may not be embittered, but kept free from entangling alliances. About the only other conventions in which there seems to be any chance of more than one ballot are the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Senatorial and Fourth and Sixth Legislative.

The Conventions will meet at the following places, and will be called to order by the gentlemen named:

Twenty-second Congressional—In room No. 1 of Common Pleas Court No. 1, by Jno. W. Riddell.

Twenty-third Congressional—Common Council chamber, Allegheny, by H. W. Oler.

Forty-second Senatorial—Young Men's Republican club room, Federal street, Allegheny, by H. H. Baran.

Forty-third Senatorial—Common Council chamber, Pittsburgh, by E. S. Morrow.

Forty fourth Senatorial—Room No. 2 of Common Pleas Court No. 1, by Edward Jay Allen.

Forty-fifth Senatorial—Salisbury Hall, South Side, by Chas. G. Fetterman.

Third Legislative—Republican Headquarters, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, by Wm. H. Kober.

Fourth Legislative—Select Council chamber, Pittsburgh, by Hon. Miles S. Humphreys.

Fifth Legislative—Quarter Sessions Court room, by Chas. B. Seely.

Sixth Legislative—Jury room of Common Pleas No. 1, by Dr. W. J. Gilmore.

Prothonotary, &c.—Room No. 1 of Common Pleas No. 2, by Hon. Hugh S. Fleming.

Coroner, &c.—Room No. 2 of Common Pleas No. 2, by Wm. B. Hays.

OUR PETROLEUM LETTER.

Eccentricities of the Trade—Appreciation of Values—Extending of the Combination Cancer—Last Week's Quotations—May Statistics of Shipments, &c.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, June 3, 1876.

With the accession of Sultan Murad Effendi to the throne in Turkey comes a revival of business in the petroleum trade, though it is hardly probable one occurrence has anything to do with the other; still, judging from the record of the market thus far this year, a change of government in the moon would be as liable to affect it as anything more closely connected with it So eccentric has the trade been, and so subject to abrupt turns, in exactly the opposite direction from what was anticipated, perhaps, that the trade in general are losing confidence, or, at least, have manifested a great lack of it during the past month, which has been one of unusual inactivity throughout. Though the general market has been inactive and but little business done—on some days barely enough to establish quotations—it has manifested remarkable strength throughout, clearly exemplifying the fact that if left "untrammelled and uninstructed" by the combinations and cliques a better scale of prices would have been established long ago. This obstinate fairness was a source of much uneasiness to the bear interest who were anxious to buy at reduced prices.

It was thought by many that with the close of May the market would break, as there were quite a large number of options for settlement, but it did not. On the contrary, Thursday, the first of the month, late in the afternoon, there occurred a sharp movement, which has continued with only slight reactions since. One of the causes that influences the advance is the action of one of the leading roads of Ohio, as recently became prominently connected with a large land and oil company of New York. He purchased buyer's options first six very extensively at prices ranging from $1.80 up to $2.25, and has but recently called a large number of them. He is also a large buyer of spot and shipment. His purchases are taken off the market and of course influences an appreciation in values.

The Combination

continues to make itself felt. Nearly all the creek refineries, it is said, have been bought and the destructive cancer is extending to every vital of the oil business. It may flourish for a time, but the day of reckoning will surely come. So great and growing an interest as the petroleum trade can not be swallowed up at one fell swoop by such a gigantic fraud on the interests of the people.

Recent Developments.

In the line of recent developments there is nothing to report of a startling nature. About the usual number of moderate producers have been completed, the aggregate of which will no more than offset the decline in the wells now producing. Considerable interest is manifested in regard to the developments in Warren, but the impression seems to be gaining ground that that territory will never prove excessively prolific.

The Prices.

During the early part of the week prices remained as throughout the month of May—between $1.90 and $2.00. Thursday there was an advance and two dollar oil now prevails. The subjoined table exhibits the opening, highest and closing quotations of United for each day of the week:

Monday	$1.96¼	$1.96⅞	$1.95⅝
Tuesday			
Wednesday	1.96¼	1.96¾	1.96⅜
Thursday	1.96⅝	2.03⅛